CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health



Northern Division :

Bangor City and Conway Borough, Bethesda, Betws y Caed, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr Urban Districts; Nant Conway and Ogwen Rural Districts.

T. HEBER PIERCE,

V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Southern Division :

Caernarvon and Pwllheli Boroughs; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts Gwyrfai and Lleyn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1961

Llandudno Advertiser Ltd., Printers, Llandudno.

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MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1961–1962

Chairman:

Councillor HUGH JONES, J.P., Llanfairfechan U.D.

Vice-Chairman:

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Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough.

Alderman WILLIAM HUGHES, Caernarvon Borough.

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Councillor T. H. OWEN, Bethesda U.D.

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Councillor E. E. Davies, Penmaenmawr U.D.

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Councillor HUGH THOMAS, Gwyrfai R.D.

Councillor R. J. WILLIAMS, Lleyn R.D.

Councillor BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Lleyn R.D.

Councillor GWILYM DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.

Councillor ROBERT ROBERTS, Nant Conway R.D.

Clerk:

J. O. SMITH, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Caernarvon.

Medical Officers:

Northern Division—T. HEBER PIERCE, V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H, Town Hall, Llandudno (Telephone 77884).

Southern Division—E. W. KINSEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Telephone 2253).

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1961, this being my Seventeenth Annual Report.

For the purpose of my Introductory Remarks all constituent authorities in the Northern Area have been taken as one District and the following statistics are based on the Registrar General's figures of population for all districts.

Statistics for individual districts will be found in Section "B" — Tables in Common —and in Section "C" — Additional Local Reports.

Birth Rates and Death Rates for the individual authorities in my Introductory Statistics are different from those in Section "C" as the former have been corrected to allow for the difference in ages of the population of the various authorities and to give a more correct comparison (See Comparability Factor below).

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year 1961.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 64,000 which was a decrease of 270 under that for 1960. Bangor, Betws-y-Coed and Conway showed increases of 220, 10 and 180 respectively whilst the remaining districts all showed decreases. The decreases in population were: Bethesda, 30; Llandudno, 40; Llanfairfechan, 10; Penmaenmawr, 100; Nant Conway, 240, and Ogwen, 260. The two latter being Rural Districts.

Birth Rate.

There was a slight increase in the Live Birth Rate from 13.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 to 14.34 per 1,000 in 1961, compared with a Live Birth Rate for England and Wales of 17.4 per 1,000 and a Crude Birth Rate of 14.28 for the Whole Country. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was the highest since 1948.

Death Rate.

There was an increase in the Death Rate from 14.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 to 15.67 per 1,000 in 1961. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.000 per 1,000 of the population which was also increased slightly over that for 1960. The Crude Death Rate for the County was 15.90 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.26 per 1,000 in 1960.

Still Birth Rate.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births was 18.52 compared with 27.11 in 1960. The Rate for England and Wales was 18.7 per 1,000 total live and still births which was the lowest yet recorded.

Corrected Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population compared with 1960.

District	1961 Birth Rate	1961 Death Rate	1960 Birth Rate	1960 Death Rate
BANGOR	14.48	12.42	15.19	13.11
BETHESDA	21.48	14.34	17.07	13.06
BETWS-Y-COED	14.67	18.30	20.27	22.51
CONWAY	17.10	12.77	16.88	13.60
LLANDUDNO	13.36	13.45	13.32	11.23
LLANFAIRFECHAN	16.54	16.68	14.87	11.78
PENMAENMAWR	17.61	11.30	18.12	12.47
NANT CONWAY	14.40	17.25	15.98	10.12
OGWEN	14.79	12.19	10.66	12.64
ENGLAND & WALES	17.4	12.0	17.1	11.5

Infant Mortality.

There was a decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate from 25.64 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 25.05 per 1,000 in 1961. Nineteen of the 23 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred under the age of 4 weeks and 14 of these 19 deaths occurred during the first week. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 21.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.9 per 1,000 in 1960. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 21.12 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths caused by child birth during 1961.

Cancer Mortality.

The Cancer Mortality increased slightly from 2.583 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 to 2.984 in 1961. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales increased slightly from 2.157 per 1,000 in 1960 to 2.164 per 1,000 in 1961. The Cancer Mortality for the County was 3.04 per 1,000 of the population.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality Rate for all types of Tuberculosis decreased from 0.25 per 1,000 of the population in 1960 to 0.15 per 1,000 in 1961. The Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales decreased from 0.075 per 1,000 in 1960 to 0.072 per 1,000 in 1961.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles during 1961.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of Poliomyelitis was reported. The patient was a visitor and was presumed to have caught the infection before coming into the District.

Influenza Mortality.

The Influenza Mortality was 0.14 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.015 per 1,000 in 1960 and an Influenza Mortality Rate of 0.15 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Pneumonia.

The Death Rate from Pneumonia was 0.453 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.342 per 1,000 in 1960.

Incidence of Notified Diseases.

During 1961, 843 cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were reported compared with 489 cases in 1960 and 838 in 1959.

The 843 infectious diseases notified were: 18 Scarlet Fever; 52 Whooping Cough; 695 Measles; 17 Dysentery; 2 Cerebrospinal Meningitis; 1 Poliomyelitis; 30 Pneumonia; 27 Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 Erysipelas.

Table "A" below shows the number of male and female cases of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough notified, divided into different Age Groups. Tables "B" gives the case rates per 1,000 of the population for 1961 and 1960 of certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	–	–	3	10	3	4
1 Year	–	–	36	23	2	3
2 Years	–	1	38	37	3	3
3 Years	–	–	34	45	1	2
4 Years	1	–	73	71	3	7
5–9 Years	4	7	146	138	7	7
10–14 Years	4	1	4	12	1	2
15–24 Years	–	–	4	3	–	–
25 and Over	–	–	3	3	–	3
Age Unknown	–	–	6	6	1	–
TOTALS	9	9	347	348	21	31

TABLE "B"

Case Rates per 1,000 of the Population 1960 and 1961.

Disease	1961		1960	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.28	0.43	0.15	0.70
Whooping Cough	0.81	0.53	1.55	1.27
Measles	10.86	16.56	2.70	3.48
Poliomyelitis	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Dysentery	0.26	0.44	1.19	0.94
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.17	0.18	0.17
Erysipelas	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06
Pneumonia	0.46	0.39	0.32	0.32

Comparability Factor.

The Registrar General has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. These are numbers by which the Birth and Death Rates for individual districts are multiplied in order to give a truer comparison of rates. The Comparability Factors make allowance for the way in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. In addition, the Birth Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically for each area to take account of the presence of sterile population in Institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other residential institutions in the area.

The following are the Comparability Factors for the various Districts :—

District	Births	Deaths
Bangar	0.96	1.04
Betws-y-Coed	1.00	0.98
Bethesda	1.12	0.98
Conway	1.09	0.80
Llandudno	1.05	0.81
Llanfairfechan	1.19	0.82
Penmaenmawr	1.23	0.71
Nant Conway	1.14	0.94
Ogwen	1.14	0.73

Tuberculosis.

During 1961, 31 Primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Tuberculosis Registers—this was a decrease of 6 under the previous year. Three Non-Pulmonary cases were reported—a decrease of 3. The notifications according to age and sex were as follows :—

Primary Tuberculosis Notifications.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 Years	2	–	–	–
5–14 Years	1	–	–	–
15–24 Years	–	1	1	–
25–44 Years	3	2	–	1
45–64 Years	10	2	–	–
65 and Over	6	–	–	1
Age Unknown	1	–	–	–
TOTAL (all ages) ...	23	5	1	2

After "Transfers," "Patients-lost-sight-of," "Recovered," deaths and additions to the Registers there were 346 Male Pulmonary, 251 Female Pulmonary, 50 Male Non-Pulmonary and 62 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1961, compared with 355 Male Pulmonary, 265 Female Pulmonary, 53 Male Non-Pulmonary and 62 Female Non-Pulmonary cases on the 31st December, 1960.

Mass Radiography Service—Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

In the Northern Area, Unit "F" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board paid 22 daily visits to Llandudno during 1961 and 45 visits to Bangor. The Unit also visited Betws-y-Coed in September. In addition, special surveys were carried out at Glyn House (Government Departments), Bangor; Gwydyr Forestery Training School, Betws-y-Coed; Oakwood Park M.D. Hospital, Conway; Conway Hospital, Conway; A.E.I. Hotpoint, Llandudno Junction; Premier Metal Co. Ltd.; S.P.D. Ltd.; Country Maid Ltd.; Ace Engineering Co.; and Ace Dairies, all of Llandudno Junction; Home Bakeries Ltd., Conway; Bangor Steam Laundry, Bangor, and the Normal College, Bangor.

TABLE I.

Details of Examination.

District	*No. Examined*
Llandudno	1441
Bangor	1280
Betws-y-Coed	160
TOTAL	2881

Special Surveys.

Location	*Number Examined*		
	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Glyn House, (Govt. Depts.), Bangor	49	35	84
Gwydyr Foresters Training Schaal, Betws-y-Coed	54	–	54
Oakwood Park M.D. Hospital, Canway	176	14	190
A.E.I. Hotpaint Ltd., Llandudna Junctian	629	179	808
Premier Metal Ca, Llandudna Junctian	14	–	14
S.P.D. Ltd., Bangar	9	4	13
Cauntry Maid Ltd., Llandudna Junctian	2	4	6
Ace Engineering Ca. Ltd., Llandudna Junction	1	1	2
Ace Dairies, Llandudna Junctian	2	2	4
Hame Bakeries Ltd., Conway	35	6	41
Bangar Steam Laundry, Bangar	9	47	56
Normal Callege, Bangar	209	381	590
TOTALS	1234	749	1983

The numbers examined at Bangor and Llandudno were not all local people so notifications of Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis for these areas would not necessarily correspond with the number of cases found on X-ray.

TABLE II.

Analysis Showing Type of Examinees (General Population).

Type of Examinee	*Bangor*	*Llandudno*
General Populotion Volunteers	756	1350
General Practitianer Referrols	260	79
Students and Scholars	257	2
Contacts	7	8
Mental Hospital Patients	–	2
TOTAL	1280	1441

TABLE III.

Details of Total Number of Abnormalities found (General Population).

	Bangor	*Llan-dudno*	*Betws-y-Coed*
Total number examined	1280	1441	160
Abnormal cases referred for further investigotion to Chest Clinics	63	37	5
Other Pulmonory abnormalities diognosed on unit	89	55	7
Total Abnormol	152	92	12
Abnormalities expressed os o percentoge of the total examined	11.87%	6.38%	7.5%

Special Surveys.

Details of Mass Radiography Surveys Shown in Table I.

Location	Number Examined		Total found Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation		Other abnormalities of Chest	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Glyn House	49	35	5	2	2	1	3	1
Gwydyr Forestry Training School	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oakwod Park Hospital	176	14	4	–	1	–	3	–
Conway Hospital	45	76	4	2	–	–	4	2
A.E.I. Hotpoint Ltd.	629	179	23	4	10	–	13	4
Premier Metal Co.	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
S.P.D. Ltd.	9	4	2	–	1	–	1	–
Country Maid Ltd.	2	4	1	–	–	–	1	–
Ace Engineering Co. Ltd.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ace Dairies	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Home Bakeries Ltd.	35	6	1	–	–	–	1	–
Bangor Steam Laundry	9	47	1	4	1	3	–	1
Normal College, Bangor	209	381	2	6	1	1	1	5
TOTAL	1234	749	44	18	16	5	28	13
Percentage	–	–	3.56%	2.40%	1.29%	0.66%	2.27%	0.17%

Housing.

During 1961, 127 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire, 34 were completed by Local Authorities. The numbers completed by individual Councils will be found in Table IV.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE.

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. E. W. Kinsey's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I followed Dr. T. Alun Phillips as Medical Officer of Health for the last five months of 1961 only.

It would be arrogant of me to comment on the state of the Public Health in South Caernarvonshire for 1961, because I used up the time largely in settling in, making myself acquainted with the district and with the working of the six local authorities. But I would recommend for your reading, the excellent reports sent in by the Health Inspectors.

Before coming to this delightful Rural Area, I had spent 13 years in a very different role, as a General Practitioner in the contrasting setting of the Afan Valley, Port Talbot, Glamorganshire with pit-heads, coal-tips and steel works' chimneys as prominent features of the landscape.

All officials, clerical staffs and councillors have welcomed me to South Caernarvonshire and helped me in every possible way to make smooth my abrupt transfer from one branch of medicine to another. Because of this support and encouragement, I have been able to take up the threads of Public Health very happily once more, after a long period away from it, and I hope to have the honour of serving you for many years to come.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

B. — TABLES IN COMMON

Table 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Rates are per 1,000 of Population unless otherwise stated

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Canway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Canway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadac	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
BIRTHS :															
(a) Total live births	211	80	11	171	216	41	54	75	59	137	24	59	58	298	213
(b) Boys	86	39	6	83	123	19	25	31	37	74	10	30	33	140	111
(c) Girls	125	41	5	88	93	22	29	44	22	63	14	29	25	158	102
(d) Live Birth rate per 1,000 population (Registrar General's figures)	15.08	19.18	14.67	15.69	12.72	13.90	14.32	12.63	12.97	15.31	15.48	16.30	14.91	14.05	13.08
(e) Live Birth rate for England and Wales (Per 1,000 population)	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
STILL-BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Still-births	3	1	–	8	3	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	10	8
(b) Legitimate	3	1	–	7	3	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	10	6
(c) Illegitimate	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
(d) Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	14.02	12.35	0.0	44.69	13.70	0.0	0.0	13.16	16.67	21.43	–	–	–	32.47	36.20
(e) Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live births and Still-births) for England and Wales	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7
Total Live and Still-births	214	81	11	179	219	41	54	76	60	140	24	59	58	308	221
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :															
(a) Number of Infant Deaths	6	2	–	2	5	2	2	1	3	4	–	2	–	11	8
(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	28.44	25.00	0.0	11.69	23.15	48.78	37.04	13.34	50.85	29.20	–	33.89	–	36.91	37.56
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate	29.42	27.39	0.0	12.66	15.31	54.05	38.46	14.28	54.54	22.9	–	33.89	–	38.06	40.20
(d) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.66	–	–	–	–	–
(e) Neo natal mortality rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	28.44	25.00	0.0	11.69	13.89	48.78	18.52	13.34	33.90	29.20	–	16.94	–	33.56	28.17
(f) Early Neo natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	23.70	12.50	0.0	11.69	13.89	48.78	0.0	0.0	16.94	14.60	–	16.94	–	30.20	23.47
(g) Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	37.38	24.69	0.0	55.87	27.40	48.78	0.0	13.16	33.33	35.71	–	16.95	–	61.69	58.82
(h) Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS :															
(a) No. of Illegitimate live births	7	7	2	13	20	4	2	5	4	6	1	–	3	9	14
(b) Per cent of total live births	3.31	8.75	18.18	7.60	9.25	9.75	3.70	6.66	6.77	4.37	4.16	–	5.17	3.02	6.53
MATERNAL MORTALITY :															
(a) No. of Maternal Deaths (including deaths associated with abortion)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and Still-births	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales (per 1,000 births, including abortions)	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
DEATHS :															
(a) Total number from all causes	167	61	14	174	282	60	60	109	76	130	23	92	58	331	263
(b) Males	79	30	7	88	134	34	30	63	35	73	8	47	28	175	132
(c) Females	88	31	7	86	148	26	30	46	41	57	15	45	30	156	131
(d) General (Crude) Death rate on Registrar General's Figures	11.94	14.63	18.67	15.96	16.61	20.34	15.92	18.35	16.70	14.53	14.84	25.41	14.91	15.61	16.14
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
(b) Zymotic Mortality	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.0	–	–	–	–	0.09	0.18
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (NON-TUBERCULOUS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	12	8	3	11	21	4	9	10	5	11	2	18	4	23	17
(b) Respiratory (non-tuberculosis) mortality	0.86	1.92	4.00	1.01	1.24	1.36	2.39	1.68	1.10	1.23	1.29	4.97	1.03	1.08	1.04
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA :															
(a) Number of Deaths	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	3	–	3	4
(b) Influenza Mortality	0.14	0.23	1.33	0.00	0.058	0.00	0.16	0.33	0.21	0.22	0.64	0.82	–	0.14	0.24
(c) Influenza Mortality for England and Wales	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	1	7	1
(b) Tuberculosis Mortality	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.44	0.22	–	–	0.26	0.33	0.06
(c) Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases) :															
(a) Number of Deaths	38	8	3	34	53	15	8	24	8	25	4	10	13	69	56
(b) Cancer Mortality	2.71	1.92	4.00	3.12	3.12	5.08	2.12	4.04	1.76	2.79	2.58	2.76	3.34	3.25	3.44
(c) Cancer Mortality for England and Wales	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164

Table II

GENERAL STATISTICS

	1. Bangar	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Partmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
AREA (in Statue acres—land and inland water)	1576	893	4472	3808	4920	4472	3814	88222	32526	2216	1731	1211	3543	96475	114232
TOTAL POPULATION :—															
Mid-Year 1961 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	13990	4170	750	10900	16980	2950	3770	5940	4550	8950	1550	3620	3890	21210	16290
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar-General)	11262	4132	1029	7967	21048	3639	4483	6771	5479	8307	1984	3813	4167	25247	18859
Census 1931	11163	4480	912	8826	15703	3162	4021	6647	5358	8469	1532	3601	3974	24859	18122
Census 1951	12822	4435	778	10239	16715	3183	4219	6204	5019	9276	1652	3875	4061	24013	17654
Males	5823	2146	344	4680	7005	1442	1876	3003	2395	4253	690	1792	1828	11389	8579
Females	6999	2289	434	5559	9710	1741	2343	3201	2624	5018	962	2083	2233	12626	9075
No. of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar-General's Estimate for 1961)	8.87	4.66	0.16	2.86	3.45	0.65	0.98	0.06	0.13	4.10	0.87	3.03	1.08	0.23	0.15
* PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1951)															
No. of Private Households	3778	1421	214	3057	4501	927	1356	1894	1598	2696	526	1199	1259	7639	5352
No. of Dwellings occupied (structurally separate Dwellings)	3644	1420	199	2999	4211	875	1307	1845	1579	2667	503	1122	1237	7586	5303
Population of the said private households	10271	4427	635	9475	13471	2773	4007	5891	4930	8892	1487	3643	3929	23635	17085
No. of Persons per Household	3.20	3.12	2.97	3.09	2.99	2.99	2.93	3.11	3.09	3.92	2.88	3.03	3.20	3.09	3.005
No. of Households per Dwelling	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.02	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.004	1.06	1.01	1.007	1.009
Total number of Rooms occupied	18545	6981	1066	15488	22356	4519	6735	9180	8036	13882	3190	6050	6575	37554	28155
No. of Rooms per Dwelling	5.09	4.92	5.36	5.16	5.31	5.16	5.15	4.98	5.09	5.20	6.48	5.39	5.31	4.95	5.10
No. of Rooms per Person (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51)	1.33	1.60	1.42	1.48	1.34	1.47	1.64	1.51	1.63	1.48	1.87	1.53	1.61	1.60	1.59
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RATEABLE VALUE	224004	28388	11807	62796	97275	31572	52239	58333	31476	120767	22271	44214	43075	145532	135671
Product of a Penny Rate	773	107	47	670	1609	118	206	224	118	464	88	173	177	553	534
No. of Members on the Council	28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	24	15	16	16	43	43
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (Including Service Personnel)	167	61	14	174	282	60	60	109	76	130	23	92	58	331	263
(a) Males	79	30	7	88	134	34	30	63	35	73	8	47	28	175	132
(b) Females	88	31	7	86	148	26	30	46	41	57	15	45	30	156	131
(1) Tuberculosis—Respiratory	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	6	1
(2) Tuberculosis—Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
(3) Syphilitic Disease	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
(4) Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(5) Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(6) Meningococcal Infections	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(8) Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
(10) Cancer—Stomach	14	1	1	4	7	4	4	5	3	4	–	3	1	16	16
(11) Cancer—Lungs, Bronchus	7	2	–	10	8	1	3	9	–	6	1	–	3	15	7
(12) Cancer—Breast	2	–	–	1	10	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	3	1	2
(13) Cancer Uterus	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	–
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Cancer	14	5	2	15	24	9	1	6	4	12	3	5	6	34	31
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	–
(16) Diabetes	1	1	–	1	4	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	5
(17) Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	22	10	4	30	40	11	9	15	14	23	4	13	11	51	39
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	30	6	2	33	55	6	9	17	12	11	1	6	14	49	44
(19) Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	8	4	–	3	6	–	–	3	2	4	–	–	–	8	8
(20) Other Heart Disease	13	10	1	23	43	11	9	12	13	25	4	–	8	45	32
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	18	4	–	12	15	3	6	6	11	6	6	–	3	13	20
(22) Influenza	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	3	4
(23) Pneumonia	3	2	–	7	7	1	4	5	–	5	–	–	3	5	7
(24) Bronchitis	7	2	1	3	11	2	4	1	3	4	–	–	1	12	5
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	–	3	1	1	2	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	3	1
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	4	–
(29 Enlarged Prostate	2	2	–	3	3	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	1	4	4
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(31) Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	2	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	2
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	3	1	13	23	7	5	9	3	10	1	–	1	30	17
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	3
(34) All other Accidents	7	–	–	5	7	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	3
(35) Suicide	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	5
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE.—In England and Wales the Death Rate (number of fatal cases per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows:—
Whooping Cough (0.00) Diphtheria (0.00) (Influenza (0.15) Pneumonia (0.65) Poliomyelitis (0.00)

*DEFINITIONS. (a) PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. Comprising single person, living alone or groups of individuals voluntarily living together under a single menage in the sense of sharing the same living room or eating at the same table.

(b) DWELLING means a structurally separate dwelling and generally comprises any room or suite of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase to which the public has access.

Table III

PRELIMINARY NOTE—In England and Wales, the Case-Rate (number of Notifications per 1,000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows :—
Small-pox—(0.00); Scarlet Fever—(0.43); Diphtheria and M. Croup—(0.00); Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.00); Erysipelas—(0.04 and Pneumonia—(0.39); Food Poisoning—(0.17); Poliomyelitis—(0.00); Whooping Cough—(0.53); Measles—(16.56); Dysentery—(0.44).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

N.B.—The number of Fatal Cases of Infectious Diseases are given in Table II.
Tuberculosis. See below.

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
OTHER INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Total	85	7	2	201	364	47	72	52	13	102	16	148	110	211	563
1. Small Pox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Scarlet Fever	1	2	–	9	3	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	6	–
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Typhus Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Enteric Fever and Typhoid Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Paratyphoid Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7. Whooping Cough	9	–	–	3	9	14	–	16	1	12	8	4	–	14	45
8. Cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Measles	47	3	2	175	344	10	70	35	9	47	6	141	104	183	419
10. Dysentery	–	–	–	12	5	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–
11. Relapsing Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Malaria—(believed to be contracted in this country)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Malaria—(believed to be contracted abroad, or not stated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Induced Malaria (natifiable only if liable to relapse)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Plague	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Acute Polio-Myelitis. Paralytic	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. Acute Polio-Myelitis. Non-Paralytic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19. Acute Encephalitis. Infective	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
20. Acute Encephalitis. Post-infectious	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21. Chicken-Pox (not statutorily notifiable, unless locally)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	5	3	79
22. Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	–	–	–	1	3	23	1	–	2	2	2	2	1	2	–
23. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24. Food Poisoning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	16
25. Puerperal Pyrexia	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
26. Erysipelas	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3
27. Anthrax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES															
NEW CASES															
(a) New Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	9	5	–	6	5	–	1	1	4	5	–	4	3	26	9
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	7	4	–	6	5	–	1	1	4	4	–	2	–	25	8
(1) Males	6	4	–	4	5	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	–	22	5
(2) Females	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	3
(c) Non-Pulmonary (including C.N.S. & Meningitis)	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	1	1
(1) Males	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
(2) Females	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1
FATAL CASES : (a) Total	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	7	1
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	6	1
(1) Males	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	6	–
(2) Females	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Non-Pulmonary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
(1) Males	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
(2) Females	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths : (1) Number	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CASES ADMITTED to Hospital or Sanatorium : (a) Total	8	9	–	7	4	3	1	10	7	14	3	4	3	53	12
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	5	5	–	6	1	1	1	6	5	10	2	2	1	31	6
(c) Non-Pulmonary	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	3	2
(d) For Observation	2	3	–	1	2	2	–	4	2	2	–	–	1	19	4

Table IV
HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesdo	3. Betws-y-Caed	4. Canway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	1633	295	27	939	887	183	248	185	280	1053	78	274	140	1334	550
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	36	1	1	32	48	15	13	2	13	42	10	3	9	30	52
(i.) By the Local Authority. Total	18	–	–	–	12	4	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	18	–
(ii.) By other Local Authorities. Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii.) By other bodies and persons. Total	18	1	1	32	36	11	13	2	13	4	10	3	9	12	52
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.															
I.—Inspecton.—(1) *(a)* Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	298	220	6	103	336	30	48	39	109	301	21	48	43	491	471
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	359	250	9	189	336	52	63	72	181	403	147	56	60	864	822
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2	–	–	1	3	–	2	–	10	25	–	–	–	25	17
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	69	40	6	12	51	1	16	37	70	42	–	–	5	80	53
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service or Formal Notices.															
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	52	33	6	7	51	7	8	31	52	26	20	16	4	45	53
III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.															
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	15	–
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—															
(a) By Owners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–
(b) By local authority in default of owners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B.—Proceedings under Public Heolth Acts :—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12	–	–	5	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	17	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—															
(a) By owners	12	–	–	5	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	7
(b) By local authority in default of owners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	5	25	–	–	–	25	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
(3 Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES.															
(a) With Discretionary Grants :															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	5	5	–	–	–	2	4	14	9	6	–	2	5	74	19
(b) With Standard Grants :															
No. re-conditioned and work completed during the year	1	16	3	5	20	1	8	6	2	1	5	–	2	50	81
RENT ACT, 1957.															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair :															
(a) Number issued	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	3	6
(b) Number of undertakings given by Londlord	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	4
(d) No. of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	4
COUNCIL HOUSES :															
No. of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	51	2	–	30	40	6	3	3	3	13	2	8	1	35	8
No. of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	354	4	–	39	–	33	18	6	73	315	5	16	20	262	268

Table V

SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
No. of Samples of milk token by Public Health Inspector	31	–	–	325	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
No. of these unsotisfoctory	1	–	–	43	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. of Somples of milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs	25	–	3	16	4	13	4	48	18	6	1	10	9	43	128
No. of these unsotisfactory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15
No. of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. of these successful	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.															
No. of slaughterhouses on Register end of December	1	1	–	1	1	1	3	3	–	1	–	1	1	1	3
No. of sloughterhouses on Register in the previous year	1	1	–	1	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	1	3
No. of voluntory surrenders of Carcoses or Port Corcoses—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	85	–	–	–	79	2	–	–	–	53	–	2	–	1509*	–
(b) For other Diseases	301	142*	–	–	246	13	3	–	–	1235	–	72	14	1284*	–
No. of seizures (supported by magistrate) of ditta—															
(a) For Tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) For other Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER FOODS.															
No. of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food	4248*	324*	36*	See Conwoy Report	5288*	251*	326*	75*	–	354	772*	1150*	820	1309*	970*
No. of seizures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROSECUTIONS.															
No. of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total number of Bakehouses	6	8	–	3	15	2	4	1	–	4	5	8	6	20	10

*—lbs.

Table VI

CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

	1. Bangar	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Caed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Portmadoc	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	–	–	1	–	96	106
No. of Closets repaired	8	–	2	–	12	–	8	65	–	3	7	20	–	6	19
DUSTBIN PROVISION.															
No. of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	38	–	–	–	–	–
No. of defective Dustbins replaced	–	–	–	–	–	12	27	25	50	448	7	50	–	–	54
HOUSE DRAINS.															
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	26	8	–	–	1	–	48	106
Defects in House Drains remedied	75	–	–	21	37	19	27	3	15	6	4	45	3	29	18

MISCELLANEOUS

WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.															
No. of Water samples taken	39	2	4	34	103	–	6	22	6	200	3	2	–	47	63
No. found polluted	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	6	–	–	1	–	–	4	2
No. of Wells remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. of Wells closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings	341	9	3	53	546	29	13	31	5	73	16	9	–	–	–
No. of old houses newlyconnected with the Mains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	36	–	–	2	–	–	–
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.															
No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	68	2	–	23	34	3	6	2	2	13	3	1	3	7	9
(b) Supplied with disinfectants	129	80	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	7	–
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	4	7	14
NUISANCES.															
No. of animals improperly kept and removed	2	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed	34	4	–	–	131	12	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	11
No. of complaints received and investigated	502	40	29	149	456	30	7	43	1	231	43	20	6	496	234
INSPECTING, &c.															
Total number of inspections during the year	3149	750	38	3417	7076	290	188	286	295	1112	2380	680	750	2621	1739
No. of Notices issued (a) Informal	95	15	3	7	23	19	27	16	1	9	43	1	7	122	211
(b) Statutory	12	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	1	25	–	–	3	57	7
(c) Total	107	15	3	12	23	19	39	16	1	669	43	1	10	179	218
No. Prosecutions for all cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

a—Whole Time District M.O.H. but part-time for individual constituent authorities.

Table VII

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Remarks : (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts. These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Acts, 1937/48 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(2) Offences under the Factories Acts, 1937. These offences include those relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938. (S. and R.O. No. 448).

		1. Bangar	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Canway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Canway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Criccieth	12. Pwllheli	13. Partmadac	14. Gwyrfai	15. Lleyn
A—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector. (Part I of the Factories Acts, 1937—1948).																
Premises :																
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	Number on register	7	–	2	–	3	–	6	4	3	8	–	–	–	1	18
	No. of Inspections	10	–	3	–	11	–	3	7	5	9	–	–	–	–	18
	No. of Written Notices	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Factories not included in *(i)* in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	No. on Register	50	16	4	50	103	12	14	16	7	52	10	33	33	83	49
	No. of Inspections	59	34	6	49	138	29	7	9	13	31	6	33	21	82	14
	No. of Written Notices	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
	No. of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out workers premises)	Number on Register	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	No. of Inspections	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Written Notices	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	No. of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES :																
(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	Cases found	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii) Overcrowding (S.2)	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iv) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(v) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(vi) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) *(a)* Insufficient	Cases found	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Cases found	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
	Cases remedied	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Not separate for sexes	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
C.—Offences relating to outwork (Part 8 of the Factories Act, 1937) Section 110 and 111	Cases found	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases Remedied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Number of Prosecutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

C — Additional Short Local Reports

BANGOR CITY

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors	11	11	39	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	868	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	14	15	58	2	2	—
Bakehouses	7	6	24	4	4	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	9	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	17	18	79	6	6	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	11	26	3	3	—
Wet Fish and Poulterers	6	6	31	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	51	52	174	10	10	—
Greengrocers	11	11	43	4	4	—
Canteens	8	8	29	1	1	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	31	31	36	4	4	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	15	15	23	1	1	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	34	2	2	—
Factories	58	57	62	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	5	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1961, is 13,990 compared with 13,770 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 15.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 15.83 in 1960 and 13.93 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 28.44 per 1,000 live births compared with 27.52 in 1960 and 20.94 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 11.94 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.49 in 1960 and 11.23 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.36 in 1960 and 0.075 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.71 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.25 in 1960 and 2.187 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961, 85 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; 9 Whooping Cough; 47 Measles; 2 Meningitis; and 26 Puerperal Pyrexia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	1	2
1 Year	—	—	5	2	—	1
2 Years	—	—	4	6	1	—
3 Years	—	—	3	5	—	—
4 Years	—	—	3	4	2	1
5–9 Years	—	—	9	6	1	—
10–14 Years	1	—	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	24	23	5	4

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

(G. W. Outram, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Public Abattoir

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle including Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	2646	—	212	18,604	4,961	—
Number Inspected	2646	—	212	18,604	4,961	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	12	—	8	44	10	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	739	—	16	469	68	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	28.4	—	11.3	2.7	1.5	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	29	—	—	—	54	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following are the main items of meat and offals which were condemned during the year:—

13 carcases of beef; 44 carcases of mutton or lamb; 8 carcases of veal; 11 carcases of pork; 17 forequarters of beef; 12 hindquarters of beef; 138 portions of beef; 21 forequarters of mutton; 3 sides of pork; 54 portions of mutton or lamb; 28 pigs heads; 35 ox heads; 494 ox livers; 191 pig livers; 984 sheep livers.

Total Number of animals slaughtered — 26,423.

Total Weight of meat and offals condemned — 6 Tons, 9 Cwts., 1 Qtr., 10 lbs.

During the first three months of the year, the Fatstock Marketing Corporation continued to use the Abattoir as their main slaughtering and meat marketing centre. The Caernarvon Abattoir was re-opened in April after reconstruction and modernisation, and the Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., having entered into a long term lease of the entire premises, all the company's business was transferred to Caernarvon. The transfer resulted in a substantial reduction in the throughput of animals, but the Anglesey Meat Co. Ltd., decided to extend its activities, and use the Bangor Abattoir for slaughtering and trading locally. This firm together with other meat dealers and local butchers, ensured a sufficient throughput of animals each week to offset all expenditure in maintaining the necessary slaughtering facilities.

In accordance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse Hygiene and Constructional Regulations, a number of alterations and adaptations were carried out during the year, including the installation of a mechanical stunning pen for cattle, new self-filling drinking bowls and feeding racks in the lairages. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food has fixed the date when the full operation of the Regulations come into force as the 1st April, 1962. It is expected that all the remaining works required to bring the Abattoir up to the standard will be complete.

Inspection of Food Premises.

The inspection of food premises was carried out regularly during the year. The following table will give some idea of the premises which require such inspection.

Type of Shops	*No. of Shops*
Butchers	14
Cafes and Snack Bars	19
Confectionery and/or Sweets	32
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	51
TOTAL	133

As many visits as possible are made to those premises where food is prepared and handled, and infringements dealt with under the Food Hygiene Regulations. A cafe and a coffee bar were requested to carry out considerable repairs and install additional new equipment. The owners complied with the notice without question, and were proud of the result when the work completed. It is becoming more and more apparent that many owners of properties of all descriptions carry out little or no maintenance, evidently depending on the appropriate officer of the local authority to come along and point out defects and contraventions. Invariably the required work is soon executed.

It is usual for the Department to be called in to arbitrate where the vendor and the purchaser have disagreed on the quality or fitness of articles of food. In every case, the Public Health Inspector's decision has been accepted and both parties satisfied.

Considerable improvements in food hygiene have been made by butchers and fishmongers who are having refrigerated display cabinets or slabs, and bakers and others who are adopting new methods of excluding flies.

The inspection of the various commodities exposed for sale was rigidly pursued, and prepared meats and brawns carefully examined for staleness.

Damaged tins were segregated and opened for evidence of putrefaction, and where unfit, certificates were issued, and the articles destroyed. The list of goods condemned is set out below:—

282 Tins Pears
336 Tins Peaches
132 Tins Pineapple
121 Tins Apricots
78 Tins Grapefruit
61 Tins Fruit Salad
35 Tins Plums
3 Tins Damsons
9 Tins Rhubarb
43 Tins Mandarin Oranges
6 Tins Cherries
2 Tins Gooseberries
11 Tins Strawberries
7 Tins Raspberries
1 Tin Loganberries
7 Tins Orange Juice
7 Tins Grapefruit Juice
3 Tins Pineapple Juice
129 Tins Evaporated Milk
13 Tins Full Cream Condensed Milk
1 Tin Milo
3 Tins Cream
1 Gall. Artificial Cream
9 Tins Rice Pudding
132 Tins Peas
12 Tins Carrots
9 Tins French Beans
13 Tins Broad Beans
38 Tins Baked Beans
181 Tins Tomatoes
33 Tins Soup
8 Tins Vegetable Salad
2 Tins Baby Foods
4 Tins Minced Beef & Gravy
3 Tins Pickled Cucumbers
15 Tins Ox Tongue
6 Tins Lunch Tongue
6 Tins Lambs' Tongue
62 Tins Corned Beef
29 Tins Cooked Ham
16 Tins Cooked Shoulder
1 Tin Cooked Gamman
12 Tins Chopped Pork
5 Tins Chopped Ham
4 Tins Shoulder Pork
1 Tin Minced Pork
2 Tins Ham & Pork
86 Tins Pork Luncheon Meat
4 Tins Jellied Veal
5 Tins Minced Beef Loaf
23 Tins Stewed Steak
8 Tins Irish Stew
3 Tins Beef Steaks
24 lbs. Boneless Shin
14¾ lbs. Leg of Pork
4 lbs. Liver Sausage
30 Tins Salmon
35 Tins Pilchards
27 lbs. Smoked Haddock
84 lbs. Plaice
56 lbs. Cod Fillets
24 lbs. Peeled Shrimps
7 lbs. Scampies
12 lbs. Frozen Chickens
7 lbs. Fish Cakes
30 lbs. Dried Prunes
27 lbs. Butter
19 lbs. Coconut Mallows
28 lbs. Frozen Egg
4 Tins Smoked Saithe
1 Jar Manzanilla Olives

Total Weight: 1 Ton; 17 Cwts.; 3 Qtrs.; 10 lbs.; 5 ozs.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply consumed is all brought in from outside the borough. The bulk is pasteurised milk, but raw Tuberculin Tested milk is also retailed. Three firms, the Marl Dairy Co. Ltd., the Co-operative Retail Society, Ltd., and to a lesser degree, the Llan Dairies, retail the largest proportion of the milk, but seven producer/retailers still retain a long association with householders who prefer raw milk bottled on the farm.

The mechanical sale of milk,—there are four automatic machines in the borough—has an usefulness, and they continue to make good sales, particularly to visitors in the summer. They are also a boon at late hours to forgetful citizens.

The selling of milk in bottles from shops has increased very considerably in the past few years, but the quantity sold in each premises is not large, and is only regarded as an added facility for the customer. These shops naturally all have refrigerators, and the milk on sampling is in fresh and palatable condition.

The problem of empty milk bottles which find their way to the open spaces and children's playgrounds in the borough has given great concern. Many of these bottles are invariably broken, and inflict injury to persons.

The Council decided to address an appeal, under the provisions of the local Good Rule and Government Byelaws, to all Milk Vendors, asking them to make certain that bottles left by householders for collection on doorsteps, etc., are always removed, and that crates of empty bottles are not left for long periods on pavements and grass verges.

Bacteriological sampling of milk from the retailers and from the milk machines is carried out. During the year thirty-one samples were submitted for examination, all but one being satisfactory.

Ice-Cream.

There was a reduction of three in the number of vendors, but the total of 53 is reasonably high. With the exception of two producers who manufacture ice-cream solely for sale in their own premises, the ice-cream is sold pre-packed. Of the 97 samples of ice-cream collected for bacteriological examination, two failed to satisfy the prescribed test. These were pre-packed, and it was not possible to trace why they were unsatisfactory. The vendors were requested to have the refrigerators checked for full efficiency, and further samples from the same two sources were satisfactory.

Bakeries.

Regular visits were made to bakehouses to ensure that limewashing, painting and washing of the premises are carried out in accordance with the Factories Acts, 1937/61. Lavatory accommodation was checked for sufficiency and cleanliness.

The number of bakehouses reduced from eight to six, and it seems more than likely that others will close in the future. It follows the modern trend towards centralisation in commerce and industry. It has everything to commend it.

Fish Fryers.

There are eleven premises frying and selling fish and chip potatoes in the Borough, (one less than last year). Inspections are made in the day and at night. The purpose of the visits is to inspect the fish, the fat used in the cooking process, and general hygiene. Only minor infringements were observed which were promptly remedied.

Shops Act.

The Public Health Inspector is responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950, the Council having delegated powers from the Caernarvonshire County Council. The following Order made by the City Council is in operation every summer:—

Bangor (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, for the 4 months June to September:

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the provisions of the Act are complied with.

Factories Acts, 1937.

The following table shows the number of factories, excluding factory bakehouses, in the borough at the end of the year.

(a) Factories without mechanical power	7
(b) Factories with mechanical power	50
	57

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of factories were only possible as other routine work allowed. The sanitary conveniences are visited mainly. Minor infringements observed are followed up by written notices requesting attention.

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1960	218	15.83	172	12.49
1961	211	15.08	167	11.94

(Birth Rates and Death Rates are calculated as so many births or deaths per 1,000 inhabitants living at all ages, based on the Registrar General's estimated population).

The total number of births registered in 1961 to include the Maternity Hospitals was 1,603.

Infectious Disease.

Disease	*Cases notified in* 1961	1960
Sonne Dysentery	—	—(4)
Primary Pneumonia	—	—(2)
Measles	46(1)	2(2)
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Whooping Cough	9	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	1(25)	9(72)
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	—	—(1)
Salmonellae Enteriditis (F.P.)	—(1)	—
Salmonellae Coeln Infection	—	2(8)
Meningococcal Meningitis	—(2)	—(2)
Lymphocytic Meningitis	—	—(5)
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—(1)

The figures in brackets are hospital cases from outside the district.

There were few cases of Infectious Disease notified until the latter part of the year, when the biennial visitation of measles amongst children broke out. It was soon epidemic, and was widespread when the year closed. The puerperal pyrexia cases all occurred in the Maternity Hospital, and were non-residents, except one case.

In order to prevent spread of infectious diseases, several countries require that visitors should be vaccinated or innoculated against specific diseases. These include smallpox, yellow fever, and cholera.

The smallpox cases which were notified in the United Kingdom in December caused a national scare, and a tightening-up of the International Regulations by foreign countries, and all travellers abroad had to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated, and carry the international certificate of vaccination. Much confusion existed on the provision of certificates. It is the responsibility of travellers to obtain these from the travel agency for the doctor who vaccinated them to certify. Finally, the Public Health Department authenticates the doctor's signature and stamps the certificate. It is not for the Medical Practitioner or the Local Authority to provide these documents.

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Disease, the contaminated rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Similar treatment is given in the homes of tuberculous persons removed to a sanatorium, or following deaths from infectious disease. Fifty-nine disinfections were carried out.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Circular No. 42/61 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government drew the attention of the Council to the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, which provided industrial premises with a defence against prosecution where dark smoke is being emitted.

The defence is limited to seven years from the passing of the Act, and this means that after July 5th, 1963, it will no longer be possible to plead as a defence in any proceedings for an offence under Section 1, that the contravention was due to faulty buildings or equipment and to inability to remedy this.

The attention of the local industries with steam raising plants was directed to the Circular, with the result that the Bangor Laundry installed a new mechanically stoked boiler of the latest design, which is practically smokeless. The A. & C. Dairy has steam boilers which are old and frequently emit excessive smoke. This firm is considering various types of plant, and it is expected that new boilers, probably oil burning, will be in operation next year.

The local hospitals have large heating plants which are occasionally observed to be emitting black smoke. Representations were necessary to the Hospital Management Committee, requesting that better methods of stoking be employed. It was found that dense smoke occurred due to excessive breaking up of the coke bed by stokers when cleaning out clinker.

It is good to receive the co-operation and interest of the bodies and industries concerned in securing clean air in our city. One reads frequently of companies being fined paltry sums of £5 or £10 for smoke offences. But business firms can laugh at such fines, for in all probability, they are claimed as business expenses.

Housing.

The first clearance programme of the Council was in 1954, when 83 Houses were condemned. In 1959 a further clearance scheme of 28 Houses was embarked upon, and Orders made.

It is unfortunate that there is an appreciable time-lag between the making of an Order, and rehousing the tenants, a matter which is of great concern to the Department. This means yet another winter in sub-standard accommodation for the families.

The provision of alternative housing never catches up with what is really a modest rate of dealing with unfit housing conditions. There is no reason why routine inspections should not persist side by side with clearance of sub-standard property, and this is the policy adopted by the Department. Several houses have from time to time been dealt with under Section 16 of the Housing Act as Individual Unfit Houses. Meanwhile, the Council has adopted the policy of purchasing old but sound properties to rehouse problem families, or those in unsatisfactory quarters. A comprehensive house to house survey of earmarked areas is due in 1964, but as more and more houses become self-owned, it is quite probable they may be found so well maintained and improved, that their classification in the list of estimated life will have to be extended until the next five year survey.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year under review only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, which is a sharp decline on previous years.

Control of Insect Pests.

Pests in the form of insects have always been enemies of the human race, and in spite of numerous methods of disinfestation with new insecticides that are introduced, the fight against them still continues. This foe manages in time to develop resistance to all the chemical weapons that science places in our hands.

The Refuse Tip received very regular treatment with the latest powder and spray techniques and there is every evidence that the infestation of flies which can be a serious nuisance to a near-by Council Housing Estate was kept to minor proportions.

Householders take advantage of the various insecticides the department keeps in stock, which are sold at cost prices. This service of supplying insecticides and also rodenticides, which includes advice on the best methods of application, is appreciated by the general public, and a substantial amount of these products is issued each year.

Rodent Control.

Rodent Control operations were carried out methodically on the Tip, changing bait and poison procedure at each treatment. The sewers are baited twice annually. During the year 84 infestations of rats and mice in premises were brought to the notice of the department by the public. This is an increase on 1960, and can be attributed to the action of the Housing Management Committee in undertaking the responsibility for rodent control operations on Council Housing Estates. This applies to gardens and land only. The onus for clearing infestations inside the houses remains with the tenant. Occupiers of all other properties when infested are offered advice and ready mixed warfarin bait is used. Excellent results are consistent with the poison, and the extermination of this vermin is very successful.

Several infestations occurred in business premises, and it is a tragic admission of neglect when shop-keepers ask for urgent assistance rather than protect their foodstuffs against vermin. A worthwhile reminder can be given in this report regarding the proofing of buildings and fittings against insects and rodents.

Licenced Houses, Cinemas.

The Sanitary accommodation of these premises has been kept under observation, and they are maintained in a clean and hygienic condition. General cleanliness of storage rooms and equipment in the public houses is satisfactory. In the cinemas the mechanical ventilation plants are kept in good working order, with regular spraying prior to or between performances.

Drainage.

Complaints of choked or defective drainage still figure largely in the records of public health departments, and dealing with the problems which arise is an everyday activity. New powers have been given by the Public Health Act, 1961, to require by notice the remedying within forty-eight hours of any choked drain, and allows for the carrying out of the necessary work by the Local Authority in default.

The service of clearing drain blockages in urgent cases provided by the department for the benefit of the public was brought into operation on a number of occasions. Requests are dealt with in a few hours, and a total of 75 blockages were cleared during the year.

General.

While the presentation of this report is a statutory obligation, every endeavour has been made by tables and paragraph, to summarize the work carried out by the Health Department in 1961.

The greatest difficulty is found in trying to give a fair representation of the work or achievements of the department, because we are working to a negative. In other words, there are very few tangible objects to which we can point to the result of our labour. The number of cases of food poisoning prevented due to our work on food hygiene, or the result of our efforts to provide the commnuity with a cleaner air cannot be calculated, neither can they appear on paper.

Much of the work of public health inspectors originates from complaints made by members of the public. They are investigated and if they are found to be justified, they are dealt with informally if possible, but if necessary by the legal procedures as laid down in the various Acts of Parliament. Where the Council has no powers of enforcement, a great deal is done by persuation, and in fact, the great majority of the population are very reasonable people, and where it is pointed out there is a cause for complaint which they can remedy, they are generally willing to do so.

We can be sure of one thing, the work of the department is growing year by year. New legislation not only puts more work on the department, it brings in its wake an abundance of new problems and difficulties which have to be overcome.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(Cyril Richard, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.S., M.Inst.Mun.E.)

HOUSING WORKS

Maintenance.

The Council owns 1,633 dwellings, and maintenance is carried out by a Direct Labour Staff consisting of Superintendent, 14 Craftsmen, 2 Apprentices, 3 Semi-Skilled Workmen, 7 Labourers, and 1 Lorry Driver.

External Painting of Council Houses.

It has been found that this can best be done by a Direct Labour force cheaper and more efficiently. The staff consists of a Charge-Hand, 3 Painters (2 only for most of the year), and Brush-Hand, and during the year 150 houses were painted. The men are also available to do work on interiors when necessary, and this is arranged for winter months when possible.

The above staff is controlled by a Housing Inspector whose duties include the inspection of houses following complaints and arranging repairs in order of priority and urgency.

New Council Houses Completed.

18 Flats at Caernarvon Road were completed before the end of the year. Primarily built for Aged Persons the top floor of this three storey block is occupied by younger families at present. No new contracts were commenced, but preparations were made for another 25 flats of a similar character to the Caernarvon Road block to be built on three separate estates.

Private Development.

18 houses completed in the period, most of which were built on the Council's Eithinog Estate for private houses.

Improvement Grants.

5 Discretionary Grants and 1 Standard Grant were issued during the year, a total of £3,295.

Public Buildings.

The University College continued with the Library extension to the Arts Buildings, and with the extension to the Physics Department in the Science Buildings. A new Refrectory Building was also commenced. The Hospital Management Committee were erecting new offices, stores, and workshops adjoining the St. David's Hospital.

Sewerage and Flood Prevention.

Regular inspections prevented any major blockages in the sewerage systems, and no flooding occurred.

Water Supplies.

The excellence of the quality of the water and the continuous supply was maintained, and no untoward incidents occurred.

Extensions occurred for private and public dwellings and for Council Houses.

All analysis obtained on the quality of the water proved satisfactory.

Number of Dwellings supplied direct from mains :—

In the Borough	4577	Outside Borough	141

Estimated population supplied :—

In the Borough	15400	Outside Borough	510

Standpipes supply in population of :—

In the Borough	Nil	Outside Borough	200

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Continuous collection was maintained with the Council's vehicles, once weekly from dwellings and twice weekly from Colleges, Institutions, Hotels and Restaurants.

Dinglewood Tip in the Ogwen Rural District Council area was used, but up to the end of the year no new area had been found to replace this site when the lease expires in 1962.

Salvage.

The total collected during the year amounted to :—

88 Tons; 2 Cwts.; 3 Qrts.;
a value of : £508 18s. 3d.

BETHESDA URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors	8	8	16	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	48	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	8	8	40	—	—	—
Bakehouses	7	7	32	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	2	7	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	3	10	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	5	12	—	—	—
Wet Fish and Poulterers	2	3	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	25	25	60	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	7	27	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	21	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	16	34	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	20	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1961, is 4,170 compared with 4,200 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 19.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 15.24 in 1960 and 15.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 25.00 per 1,000 live births compared with 46.88 in 1960 and 62.50 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 14.63 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.33 in 1960 and 11.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.24 in 1960 and 0.714 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.92 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.19 in 1960 and 2.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1961, 7 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 2 Scarlet Fever; 3 Measles; 1 Puerperal Pyrexia; and 1 Erysipelas.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	2	1
3 Years	—	—	—	—
4 Years	—	—	—	—
5–9 Years	—	—	1	—
10–14 Years	2	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	—	2	1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

FOR THE YEAR 1961.

(J. G. Evans, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Housing. No new Council Houses were built during the year.

Water Supply. The main source of supply is the Afon Caseg which yields a plentiful supply of good water at the intake. The distribution is by gravitation with two main balancing reservoirs. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year.

Sewerage. All the Council houses and the majority of private houses are connected to the main sewer. Sewage treatment is carried out on a four acre land irrigation system.

Refuse Collection. Weekly collection is carried out by Council workmen with a Karrier Refuse Vehicle. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping into a large disused slate quarry.

Disinfection. Disinfection is carried out after cases of infectious diseases and householders are supplied free with disinfectant when necessary. In cases of Tuberculosis where destruction of the bedding is necessary the Council make a contribution towards replacement.

Rodent Control. Council workmen have received training in rodent control and eradication. Inspection and eradication is carried out in sewers and properties.

Ice Cream. Six samples were taken during the year and all were satisfactory.

Meat Supplies. The local slaughterhouse is operated by five local butchers and is used for sheep killing only. The bulk of the meat sold locally is, however, imported ready killed from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks. The Council possess a park which includes a Bowling Green and Tennis Court.

Disposal of Condemned Food. Where possible condemned food is burnt. If this is not practicable the food is buried on the Council's refuse tip after being suitably treated to prevent further use.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses	8
Cafes	3
Butchers	8
Fish and Chip Shops	5
Hotels and Public Houses	9
Fishmongers	3
Grocers	25
Ice Cream Retailers (including two manufacturers)	13

Condemned Food.

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year :—

Tinned Meat	24 lbs.
Tinned Ham	142 lbs.
Tinned Fruits	30 tins
Tinned Soup	3 tins
Tinned Milk	3 tins
Tinned Vegetables	21 tins
Tinned Fish	3 tins
Tinned Meat Products	2 tins
Fish	84 lbs.
Fresh Meat	142 lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Approx. 500	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected	—	—	—	Approx. 450	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some part or organ wos condemned	—	—	—	6	—	—
Percentoge of the number inspected offected with disease other thon Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some port or orgon was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected offected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Corcases of which some port or orgon was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcases submitted to treatment by refrigerotion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised ond totolly condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

BETWS-Y-COED URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Doiries ond Milk Distributors ...	8	8	3	1	1	—
Public Sloughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privote Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	1	9	1	1	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Creom Monufoctories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	11	11	17	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ond Poulterers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	7	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	3	—	—	—
Canteens	1	1	1	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	5	6	7	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preporing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foctories	6	7	9	—	—	—
Coravon Sites	2	2	7	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1961 is 750 compared with 740 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 14.67 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 20.27 in 1960 and 17.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births compared with Nil in 1960 and 153.8 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 18.67 per 1,000 of the population compared with 22.97 in 1960 and 24.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1960 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 4.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 8.11 in 1960 and 6.75 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1961, 2 cases of Measles were notified, viz.,

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

Age Group	*Number of Cases*	
	Measles	
	M	*F*
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	1
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	—
5–9 Years	1	—
10–14 Years	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—
25 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
Totals	1	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(C. A. Kortegas, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

Serious trouble has been experienced during the year with the chlorinator plant, owing to delay in obtaining spares and while the chlorinator was out of order, Analyst's Report showed that the water was not of the highest quality. However, upon repairs to the chlorinator, samples taken twice a week over a period of 5 weeks gave an Analyst's Report showing the water to be Class I.

The supply of water is at all times sufficient in quantity. The number of dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains is 185. There are no stand-pipes in the area.

Sewerage.

The sewerage and sewage disposal throughout the district is reasonably adequate.

CONWAY BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Stotutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	157	—	—	—
Public Sloughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	147	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	170	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	58	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufoctories	1	1	12	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bars, etc.	28	28	715	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5		—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ond Poulterers ...	3	3		—	—	—
Grocers Shops	40	40		—	—	—
Greengrocers	10	10		—	—	—
Canteens	5	6		—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residentiol Hotels	16	22	220	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	7		—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foctories	49	50	49	—	—	—
Coravan Sites	9	10	98	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1961 is 10,900 compared with 10,720 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 15.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 14.55 in 1960 and 13.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 12.66 per 1,000 live birth compared with 19.23 in 1960 and 21.58 per 1,000 live birth in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 15.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.79 in 1960 and 16.84 per 1,000 of the population 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.09 in 1960 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.54 in 1960 and 3.31 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1961, 201 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 9 Scarlet Fever; 3 Whooping Cough; 175 Measles; 12 Dysentery; 1 Poliomyelitis; and 1 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	3	—	1
1 Year	—	—	4	7	—	—
2 Years	—	—	6	8	—	—
3 Years	—	—	7	10	1	—
4 Years	1	—	21	8	—	—
5–9 Years	1	6	51	34	—	1
10–14 Years	—	1	1	2	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	2	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	1	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	4	4	—	—
Totals	2	7	97	78	1	2

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(Rees Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I.)

Slaughtering.

The only slaughterhouse now in use and licenced has been completely modernised and complies with Statutory requirements. The stunning pen was installed some months before the ultimate date, and the operator is so pleased with it that he is still wondering why it was not put into use many years ago. It is another instance of history repeating itself. The father (now deceased) of the business was a great opponent of the compulsory use of the humane killer when its use became compulsory many years ago and kept a pole axe hanging defiantly in the building for a very long time afterwards; but having once got used to the idea of the captive bolt, he never once wanted to go back to the pole axe.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The addition of a mechanical digger for controlled tipping has proved a good investment. Its use has solved many of the problems associated with the task of disposing of refuse. The instantaneous covering which is so compacted by the weight of the machine has broken the hearts of the sea birds which are pests on tips in coastal districts. There is very little left for them to scavenge even in the summer time, and in the winter, the shorter days leave no time for scavenging before darkness sets in. Flies are discouraged from breeding as they get no rest and little opportunity of feeding. The same applies to rats. Where they used to find food and shelter has now become a hazard. There is nothing easy and no rest for them. Finding food and lodging is all hard work and not worth the risk. We still see a few young rabbits which also indicates the absence of rats.

Camping.

The operation of the new Camping Act has taken up much of the time of the Legal, Town Planning, Surveyor's and Health Departments, and still a lot more work has to be done, many more difficulties ironed out and a lot more people persuaded, either voluntarily or compulsorily, that bad camping conditions will never be tolerated. It is not easy, but progress has been and is being made. There were ten licensed camping sites in the Borough in 1961 (there will be more for 1962) in which five to ten thousand people could be accommodated, and at peak periods, they are everywhere, tents and caravans squatting wherever they can and a small army of inspectors would be required to stop it. We must be realistic, and instead of opposing this development we must meet the challenge, make suitable provision and control it. Camping has developed enormously and has come to stay.

Factories and Workshops.

This is not an industrial area and with the exception of one large modern establishment (a branch of A.E.I.) making domestic electrical appliances, most of the registered establishments consist of small family concerns providing only for local requirements such as boat building, motor garages and repairers, laundries, cleaners, boot repairers, joiners, builders and marine store dealers.

There are no other points to which special attention need be directed, but I would point out again that the Department is not growing at the same rate as its responsibilities in a rapidly expanding and developing community.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Nuisances	41
Complaints	108
House Refuse Collection	907
Public Health Acts	400
Rats	102
Drains	118
Bakehouses, Cafe Kitchens, etc.	152
Miscellaneous	86
Factories	49
Slaughterhouses	147
Public Conveniences	27
Disinfestations	21
Camps	98
Water	49
Fumigations	2
Housing Points Scheme	39
Re-Inspections	86
Grants—Standard	34
Grants—Discretionary	3
Estates	20
Recorded	7
Overcrowding	2
Butchers	170
Food	263
Others	127
Food and Drugs	223
Retailers—Milk	102
Dairies	55
Cowsheds	9
	3417

Milk Sampling.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw Milk	30	22	52
Pasteurised	226	21	247
Sterilised	26	—	26
Totals	282	43	325

Ice Cream Sampling.

	Provisional Grading				
Type of Packing	1	2	3	4	Total
Loose	14	7	—	—	21
Wrapped Wafer	178	21	4	—	203
Cone	6	2	—	—	8
Sealed Carton	37	—	—	—	37
Totals	235	30	4	—	269

Condemned Foodstuffs.

Peas	9 tins	Evaporated Milk	2 tins
Carrots	10 tins	Luncheon Meat	2 tins
Rice	5 tins	Mandarin Oranges	29
Sardines	3 tins	Cream Mallows	115
Chopped Pork	7 tins	Melons	1 case
Peaches	19 tins	Grapes	22 tins
Apricots	21 tins	Blackberries	4 tins
Pears	35 tins	Pilchards	2 tins
Pears	5 boxes	Grouse	37
Pineapples	21 tins	Tongue	1 tin
Plums	11 tins	Strawberries	2 tins
Gooseberries	14 tins	Fruit Cocktail	3 tins
Bilberries	2 tins	Steak	4 tins
Apples	34 tins	Minced Beef	4 tins
Grapefruit	12 tins	Raspberries	3 tins
Beans	3 tins	Fruit Salad	10 tins
Corned Beef	6 tins	Soup	1 tin
Oranges	2 tins	Fruit Juice concentrate	858 cartons
Tomatoes	11 tins	Hind quarter Beef	347 lbs.
Tomatoes	240 lbs.	Ham	21 tins

Frozen Foodstuffs.

7 packets Chips	3 Beef Burgers
59 Fish Fingers	8 Fish Portions
15 Fish Cakes	4 Steaklets
6 Cod	1 Roast Beef Dinner
12 Haddock	12 Pork Sausage
15 Plaice	

Salvage Recovered.

	T	Cwts.	Qts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	160	13	0	1402	0	0
Rags		12	3	11	9	6
	161	5	3	1413	9	6

Refuse Collection.

Total Miles Covered	13,843
Average Weekly Mileage	266
Total No. of Loads Collected (excluding salvage)	1,749
Average Weekly Loads	33.6
New Calls made during the Year	42
Population of the Borough	10,900
Area in Acres	3,808

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	104	—	—	1540	190	—
Number Inspected	104	—	—	1540	190	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole corcoses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some port or orgon was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseose other thon Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some part or orgon wos condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Corcoses of which some port or orgon was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses submitted to treatment by refrigerotion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised ond totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(M. E. Bell, M.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E.)

Housing.

The Council own 939 Council Houses which are maintained by direct labour. The labour force consists of:—

1 Foreman. 2 Joiners. 2 Bricklayers. 2 Plumbers. 2 Labourers. 1 Handyman. 1 Painter.

The output in Joinery has been greatly improved by the installation of a Universal Woodworking machine and other items of machinery.

The external painting of Council Houses has hitherto been carried out by contract, but the Council have recently put in hand a system of painting by direct labour and have appointed 2 permanent and 2 temporary painters for this purpose.

The Council are not at the moment engaged on the erection of further Council Houses, but have recently received tenders for the erection of 10 aged persons bungalows at the Marl Estate, Llandudno Junction. Negotiations are at present in progress for a further Council Housing Scheme at Morfa Gardens, Conway.

Private Development.

During the year ending 31st December, 1961, 32 new dwellings were completed on private estates in the Borough.

Improvement Grants.

During the year, 17 applications for Standard Grants were received. Of these, 5 have been completed, the Council's contribution amounting to £583 11s. 7d.

7 Applications for discretionary Grants were received, but none were approved until early 1962.

Sewerage.

Some trouble at sewer outfalls in the Conway Estuary has been experienced due to silting. The outfall at Glan y Mor Road, Deganwy became blocked at the outlet, and the pipe fractured under the resultant pressure. This has been relieved by excavation at the outlet and the sewage has been channelled into the main stream. The Council have invited tenders for the extension of the 15 ins. sewer outfall which discharges on the Conway beach near the Quay.

Consultants are at present engaged on a survey and report on the general condition of the Council's sewerage system with a view to improvements being carried out to eliminate flooding and the prevention of sewage depositing on the beaches.

Water Supply.

New mains have been laid to the various new private housing estates which are, at present, in progress in the Borough area.

LLANDUDNO URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	—	—	74	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	802	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	23	23	466	9	9	—
Bakehouses	15	15	46	6	6	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	4	4	20	2	2	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	64	66	*	11	11	—
Fried Fish Shops	9	9	*	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	10	10	36	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	65	65	267	8	8	—
Greengrocers	37	37	87	14	14	—
Canteens	9	9	*	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	48	48	79	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	382	382	451*	33	33	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	116	116				—
Factories	97	106	149	9	9	—
Caravan Sites	5	5	48	5	5	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1961 is 16,980 compared with 17,020 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 12.72 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 12.69 in 1960 and 12.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 23.15 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.52 in 1960 and 29.27 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.87 in 1960 and 15.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.18 in 1960 and 0.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.53 in 1960 and 2.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961, 364 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 3 Scarlet Fever; 9 Whooping Cough; 344 Measles; 5 Dysentry; and 3 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	2	6	—	—
1 Year	—	—	17	10	1	1
2 Years	—	—	17	13	—	—
3 Years	—	—	18	25	—	—
4 Years	—	—	30	30	—	2
5–9 Years	1	1	69	90	2	—
10–14 Years	1	—	2	8	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	1	2	—	3
Age Unknown	—	—	1	2	—	—
TOTALS	2	1	157	187	3	6

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(I. G. Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.H)

In the presentation of this Report every endeavour has been made to give a picture of the work carried out in 1961 by my Department. The greatest difficulty is found in trying to give a fair representation of the work or achievements of the Department because we are working to a negative. There are few tangible objects to which we can point and say "that is the result of our labour". The number of cases of food poisoning prevented due to work on food hygiene; the inspection of meat for disease; the constant combat against rodents, etc., cannot be estimated. The one thing that we can be sure about is that the work and responsibility of the Department is growing every year; new legislation not only puts more work on the Department but brings in its wake an abundance of problems and difficulties which have to be overcome. The number of annual visits and inspections since 1955 has more than doubled.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Total number of visits and inspections	7076
Number of complaints received and attended to	456
Number of nuisances abated	453
Number of nuisances not abated or in hand	3
Number of Statutory Notices served	0
Number of Informal Notices served	23
Number of visits re drainage, etc.	833
Number of new drainage works inspected and tested	87
Number of visits re accummulations and refuse disposal	131
Number of visits re atmospheric pollution	20
Number of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts	9
Number of visits re piggeries and stables	12
Number of visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc.	48
Number of visits to Factories with mechanical power	138
Number of visits to Factories without mechanical power	11
Number of visits to places of public entertainment	5
Number of visits re rodent control	316
Number of visits re filthy or verminous premises	8
Number of visits re enquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	29
Number of visits re disinfection	34
Number of visits re Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923	33
Number of visits re Petroleum Acts, 1928	54
Number of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	39
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	188
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	123
Number of visits miscellaneous sampling	293
Number of visits re Noise Abatement Act, 1960	33
Number of visits re Holiday Flatlets	23
Number of visits re Shops Acts	1231
Number of visits to Abattoir	802
Number of visits to Shops, etc., re unsound food	29
Number of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	74
Number of visits to other food premises	1278
Number of miscellaneous visits	429

Housing.

Repairs to houses have been attended to whenever found or on complaint. In no case has Statutory Action been necessary—the serving of Informal Notices or personal contact with the Agents or Owners has generally achieved the desired result.

The closing of the worst of the sub-standard houses continues but the availability of alternate accommodation has slowed progress. To date six families occupying houses subject to Closing Orders are awaiting re-housing. The latest Council housing development has necessitated the demolition of 8 pre-fabricated bungalows — the economic life of which had expired — before building could commence on the same site and which will provide 18 housing units in place of the 8 demolished. This inevitable delay will ultimately benefit those unfortunate families still perforce to live in sub-standard houses.

A number of the smaller cottage properties lacking in modern amenities have been improved and modernised during the year and their lives extended. 20 "Standard Grants" have been made during the year.

A start was made on a survey of housing conditions in the district to revise and bring up to date the list of sub-standard properties made in the 1954 survey. Due to pressure of other work this has not yet been completed.

" Houses-let-in-lodgings " still provide one of the major housing problems. The accommodation, so often incomplete, lacking in many of the essential amenities and often aggravated by occupation by families with young children, and where staircases, landings, yards and w.c.'s are nobody's responsibilty though common to all. It is to be hoped that the improved legislation dealing with this type of property in the new Housing Act, 1961, will prove helpful in the future to control this type of accommodation.

The conversion of older properties into " holiday flatlets " is still increasing and although still without legislative control the general standard would appear to be improving. Fewer complaints were received this year from visitors to holiday flats.

Total No. of Houses inspected for Housing Defects—P.H. Acts	214
Total No. of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	122
Total No. of inspections of Houses Let-in-Lodgings	38
Total No. of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	3
Total No. of Houses reconditioned by Owners	0
Total No. of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	51
No. of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	51
No. of premises in respect of which undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
No. of premises in respect of which undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
No. of applications received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	0

Food Premises.

I am pleased once again to report a continued improvement in the standard of food premises, not only structurally, but in the greater awareness of personal food hygiene and a greater pride in premises. This applies not only to the Hotels and Boarding Houses but in the food shops as well. Generally speaking it is the small matters—thoughtlessness in the majority of instances — which need greater attention; the obliviousness to the presence of flies, the open display of cakes and perishable foodstuffs and the handling of cakes, etc. without the use of proper implements.

Whilst the standard generally is good there is always room for improvement.

Registered Premises Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

1. Sausage Manufacturers, etc.	24
2. Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
3. Ice Cream Retailers	113
4. Fish Friers	9

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	23
Bakehouses	15
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	66
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	10
Grocers Shops	65
Greengrocers	37
Canteens (Schools)	9
Licensed Premises	48
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	382

1,695 visits have been made during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, sold or manufactured as follows:—

Bakeries	46
Butchers	466
Food preparation premises	335
Grocers	267
Greengrocers	87
Ice Cream premises	227
Licensed Premises	79
Fishmongers and Poulterers	36
Others	116

Unsound Food—Shops, etc.

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year. Surrender enables the owner to obtain credit or replacement on production of a Certificate from my Department. This system works well and encourages a good relationship between the shopkeeper and the Health Department. When in doubt the shopkeeper does call on the Public Health Inspector for expert advice thus ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

Few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs. Such incidents were fully investigated before warnings were issued to the person responsible.

Tins of Ham	87	Tins of Oranges	14
Tins of Ox Tongue	11	Tins of Apples	3
Tins of Corned Beef	26	Tins of Cherries	5
Tins of Pork Loin	26	Tins of Plums	4
Tins of Minced Beef	15	Tins of Strawberries	3
Tins of Chopped Pork	11	40 lbs of Apples	
Hindquarter of Beef	1	Tins of Salmon	23
Carcase of Pork	1	Tins of Crab	26
Chickens	75	Tins of Pilchards	13
Turkeys	1	3 stone of Golden Cutlets	
Tins of Turkey	10	4 stone of Cod Fillets	
90 lbs. of Bacon.		Fish Cakes	72
Tins of Peaches	141	Tins of Tomatoes	181
Tins of Pineapple	82	Tins of Beans	23
Tins of Pears	120	Tins of Soup	37
Tins of Raspberries	4	Tins of Peas	18
Tins of Fruit Salad	24	Tins of Milk	35
Tins of Apricots	60	60 lbs. of Coconut Mallows	
Tins of Grapefruit	83		

Total Weight — 2 Tons; 7 Cwts.; 24lbs.

Sausages, etc., Salmonella Infection.

During the year the following samples of locally manufactured sausages, etc. together with sewer swabs and animal faeces specimens at the Public Abattoir were procured and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for examination for salmonella infection.

	No. of Samples Taken	No. found Positive
Sausages, etc.	462	Nil
Sewer Swabs	38	2
Animal Faeces	304	1

Two sewer swabs and one animal faeces specimen were found to be infected with salmonella enteritidis.

These series of samples were taken in an endeavour to determine the relationship between salmonella infection in the carcase body at the Abattoir and in the manufactured sausage. Fortunately, in practice—but perhaps unfortunately from the point of view of research—no salmonella infection was discovered in the manufactured product.

Milk.

The retail distribution of milk by the small retailer seems to be disappearing, but more and more grocer's shops are retailing small quantities of milk and the sale of milk via milk vending machines is on the increase. There are now eight milk vending machines established in the district.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 218 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 21 samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	Satisfactory	Failed Prescribed Test
Tuberculin Tested	51	13
T.T. (Channel Isle)	25	6
T.T. Pasteurised	45	2
Pasteurised	65	0
Sterilised	11	0

The percentage of failures in the results of the raw milk samples may appear to be high, but in the majority of cases these have been the results of repeated samples from the same source until satisfaction has been achieved.

Ice Cream—Bacteriological Examination.

Number of Ice Cream Manufacturers 4
Number of Ice Cream Retailers 113

200 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, with the following results:—

Grade 1—185; Grade 2—6; Grade 3—5; Grade 4—4.

As the result of one unsatisfactory sample a series of samples — 24 in all — were taken from various parts of the plant at various stages of production and were submitted for coliform bacterial examination. The results of these tests showed a defect in the "cooler". Such results are indicative of the value of routine sampling, not only to the public, but also to the trade itself.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

A 100 per cent. inspection has been maintained. The high quality of the animals passing through the Abattoir continues. None of the home killed beef was found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Unfortunately, the withdrawal earlier in the year of one wholesaler using the Abattoir resulted in a considerable reduction in throughput.

During the year 802 visits were made to the Abattoir on meat inspection. Sunday and evening slaughtering continues as a regular feature.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day No. 4) Order, 1961, in respect of the Llandudno Abattoir comes into force on the 1st January, 1962. The requirements of the Regulations have necessitated a number of improvements, most of which have been completed, to bring the Abattoir up to the required standard. This has entailed considerable capital expenditure over the past five years. On the present through-put no major expenditure is envisaged in the next few years.

Animals Slaughtered, 1960.

Cattle, 1,925; Calves, 35; Sheep and Lambs, 20,083; Pigs, 3.860.

Animals Slaughtered, 1961.

Cattle, 1,292; Calves, 84; Sheep and Lambs, 15,335; Pigs, 1,781.

The monthly killings for 1961 were as follows:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
January	121	2	1260	163
February	121	2	678	130
March	144	27	385	127
April	82	13	402	175
May	81	11	989	227
June	104	6	1628	246
July	97	3	1654	53
August	114	3	2137	89
September	125	5	2247	123
October	92	1	1367	94
November	85	5	1334	85
December	126	6	1254	269
Totals	1292	84	15335	1781

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year :—

Ox Livers	110	Pigs Plucks	20
Ox Heads	34	Pigs Livers	3
Ox Lungs	31	Pigs Hearts	14
Ox Kidneys	2	Pigs Kidneys	7
Ox Guts, Tripes, etc.	8	Pigs Lungs	14
Ox Hearts	11	Pig Gut, Tripe, etc.	1
1 Body of Beef and all Offal—380 lbs.		4 Carcases of Pork and all offal, 514lbs.	
4 Hinds of Beef—548 lbs.		1 Sow foot and hock and all offal, 4 lbs.	
Pigs Heads	44	Sheep Livers	1
Sheep Plucks	4		

Total Weight Condemned : 2 Tons; 2 Cwts.; 11 lbs.

Four Beef Carcases were found to be infected with cysticercus bovis and were treated by refrigeration at 14 degrees F. for 14 days.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle including Cows	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*
Number killed	1292	84	15335	1781
Number Inspected	1292	84	15335	1781
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	1	1	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	176	—	5	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	13.70%	—	0.03%	3.36%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	34	—	—	44
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.63%	—	—	2.55%
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Rodent Control.

316 visits and re-visits have been made on rodent control. The responsibility for keeping premises free from infestation rests with the occupier, but advice and poison are always available and in difficult cases private dwellings are treated free of charge and business premises at a nominal charge. Frequent visits and treatments are made to Council properties including the refuse tip. The sewers were test baited and where necessary a full poison treatment carried out.

Caravans.

Of the five permanent caravan sites at the beginning of the year one site ceased to exist. This site, catering for holiday and residential caravans and tented campers, and situated on one of the main approaches to the town, had been an eye-sore for many years. The remaining sites have applied for planning permission under the Caravan Sites Control of Development Act, 1960, and are still receiving consideration.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

33 visits have been made to premises following complaints of noise. Some examples of the complaints received include noise from a night bakery; noise from an electrical transformer box; noise from an extractor fan to a new fish frying range and noise from the crowing of cockerels. All complaints were amicably settled. Noise nuisance is a difficult problem—varying so much with the individual. What is music to one is raucous "head-splitting" noise to another. Generally speaking most of us have become accustomed to the noise around us all day and only when we hear an unusual noise do we become aware of it. The scientific measurement of noise in decibels and phons may have its value in certain extreme cases, but up to the present, mediation and a little give and take on all sides has sufficed to solve the problem.

Clean Air Act.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisance. 20 smoke observations were carried out on various factory, etc. chimneys. One transgressor has shown a definite improvement. The main cause of smoke pollution — other than the domestic chimney — still remains the steam locomotive entering and shunting in the vicinity of the railway station.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

149 inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

Number of Factories with Mechanical Power	103
Number of Factories without Mechanical Power	3
Number of Outworkers	0

Petroleum Act and Regulations.

Number of premises licensed under the Petroleum Act	33

54 visits have been made to premises where petroleum spirit is stored.

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

Number of premises licensed under the Explosives Act	30

33 visits have been made under the Explosives Acts mainly in connection with the sale and storage of fireworks.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Number of premises registered under the Act	4

39 visits have been made to premises licensed under the Act. Apart from minor infringements the premises have been satisfactory.

Mines and Quarries Act.

9 visits have been made to known quarries and mine-shafts on the Great Orme to ensure that they have been properly fenced.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(J. A. Edwards, B.Eng., A.M.Ins C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.)

During 1961 both the quality and the quantity of the water supplied to the Town have been satisfactory. Monthly samples of the raw water have been taken regularly from Dulyn, Melynllyn and Plas Dulyn Balancing tank. A new treatment house was erected at Plas Dulyn during the year and in addition to the replacement of the plant for the injection of ammonia and chlorine with modern equipment, pumps and tanks were installed for the purpose of adding Sodium Carbonate to the water to increase the pH value.

The whole of the new treatment plant, chlorination and soda dosing, has worked satisfactorily. Samples are taken weekly, on a rota, from various points in the system and bacteriological examinations have confirmed that the quality has been maintained.

These tests are carried out at Conway Public Health Laboratory and with very few exceptions the results have been Ministry of Health Classification 1.

There are some 6,636 properties in the District which are supplied with water direct. There are no properties in the Town which are served by means of standpipes.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

(Mr. Glyn A. Roberts, F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.)

The meteorological station is situated at the Llandudno Cricket Ground and occupies a central position in the area. The site is 13 feet above m.s.l. There have been criticisms of the position of the station from time to time, and suggestions for the more advantageous positioning of the sunshine recorder which ranged from the Summit of the Great Orme to the end of the pier. However, the present site is satisfactory and easily accessible particularly as those taking the regular observations are at other times busily engaged on other duties.

The instruments comprise mercury barometer, maximum and minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb hygrometers, raingauge, Campbell Stokes sunshine recorder, barograph, thermograph and hygrograph. All the instruments have been tested and certified either by the National Physical Laboratory or the Instruments Division of the Meteorological Office, and the station is inspected and the instruments checked annually by a visiting Inspector from Air Ministry.

Telegraphed reports are made daily to the Meteorological Office to assist the compilation of the weather reports, and more complete weather reports are forwarded weekly and monthly to the Meteorological Office.

Reports are made regularly to the local and national press, and from time to time observations and researches are made for University Departments, Government Departments, Insurance Companies and others.

Complete sets of weather figures are available since 1909 and miscellaneous figures date back to 1861 when the late Dr. J. Nicol, Medical Officer of Health commenced to take daily weather readings.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1961

The total sunshine for the year 1961 was 1,533 hours compared with the forty years mean of 1,496 hours, that is 104 per cent. of normal. The totals for 1960 and 1959 respectively were 1,569 and 1,788 hours respectively. The best year's total for Llandudno was 1,877 hours in 1929 and the poorest was 1,318 hours in 1937—a difference of 569 hours.

The sunniest month was May with 244 hours (118 per cent. of normal). July was a particularly disappointing month with only 154 hours of sunshine, not much better than March with 130 hours. December provided a pleasant surprise with 191 per cent. of the normal to shorten the winter. April with 105 hours of sunshine (63 per cent of normal) produced an anticlimax to a February and March with better-than-normal totals.

The best day's total was 15.5 hours on the 29th June, which is just about right and deserves no further comment.

The rainfall total for the year 1961 was 29.65 inches compared with the forty years mean of 29.13 inches. For 1960 the total was 33.51 inches and 1959 had 26.93 inches. The wettest year on record in Llandudno is 1917 with 38.74 inches and the driest year was 1933 with only 21.06 inches.

From the Tables which follow it can be seen that January 1961 was the wettest month with 4.41 inches of rain (150 per cent. of normal). August lived up to its reputation with 3.84 inches (137 per cent. of normal). In fact August produced (as it usually does) the year's wettest day with 1.64 inches on the 7th. March was the driest month with only 0.77 inches (41 per cent. of normal) and June with 0.01 inches of rain was a light total and would have been very pleasant had there been a bonus of sunshine to go with it.

Measureable rainfall fell on 175 days during the year. April had 23 days with rain, while March and May had only 9 and 7 days respectively.

The highest temperature recorded during 1961 was 82 degrees Fahrenheit on August 29th, while September 1st produced a very nice recording of 79 degrees. The significant thing about these figures is their lateness in the Summer. The highest temperature recorded in Llandudno was 93 degrees Fahrenheit in June, 1878, this in fact is a Welsh Record !

The lowest temperature recorded during 1961 was 21 degrees Fahrenheit (eleven degrees of frost) on the 28th December, but this figure is well and truly beaten by the twenty-two degrees of frost during January 1940.

The Tables which follow give Means, Extremes and totals, month by month for the whole year of 1961.

METEOROLOGICAL FIGURES

LLANDUDNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE

YEAR 1961

Month	Mean			Absolute			Total Rain inches	Total Sun Hours	
	Barom.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Date		
Jonuory	29.83	46	36	56	27	28	26	4.41	46.8
Februory	30.01	51	44	58	19, 26	33	21	2.23	87.9
March	30.27	52	43	58	11	36	5	0.77	130.4
April	29.76	55	45	62	11	35	3	2.41	104.7
May	30.06	57	47	65	11	37	28	1.33	244.2
June	30.05	63	51	76	30	43	14	1.01	205.3
July	30.02	63	54	67	1, 12	46	24	2.04	154.0
August	30.01	64	55	82	29	46	1	3.84	197.7
September	29.89	66	54	79	1	44	25	1.51	143.5
October	29.74	58	48	66	9	39	29	3.66	103.0
November	29.91	50	42	61	1	28	27	2.86	59.8
December	29.88	44	34	59	10	21	28	3.58	76.2
Totals	3594.3	669	553					29.65	1,553.5
Meon	29.95	55.7	46.1					2.47	129.4

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS

FOR LLANDUDNO DURING 1961

WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Month	Sunshine			Rainfall		
	Total Hours	Percentage of average	England & Wales Percentage of Average	Total inches	Percentage of Average	England & Wales Percentage of Average
January	46.8	91	90	4.41	150	127
February	87.9	128	99	2.23	114	105
March	130.4	111	128	0.77	41	25
April	104.7	63	66	2.41	143	160
May	244.2	118	111	1.33	74	64
June	205.3	97	109	1.01	53	69
July	154.0	80	92	2.04	91	86
August	197.7	123	103	3.84	137	100
September	143.5	109	97	1.51	71	105
October	103.0	105	115	3.66	110	128
November	59.8	109	110	2.86	100	65
December	76.2	191	133	3.58	124	114

MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES—SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

Month	Rainfall			Sunshine		
	No. of 'Rain Days,' i.e. 0.01" or more	*Greatest fall in 24 Hours*	*Date*	*Daily Mean (Hours)*	*Most Sun in one day*	*Date*
January	19	0.83	20	1.51	6.3	17
February	15	0.46	1	3.14	7.6	19
March	9	0.29	31	4.39	9.9	16
April	23	0.45	25	3.49	9.8	16
May	7	0.69	4	7.88	14.5	31
June	10	0.59	10	6.84	15.5	29
July	13	0.40	10	5.06	14.6	20
August	13	1.64	7	6.38	12.2	28
September	16	0.26	2	4.78	11.2	17
October	19	0.54	16	3.32	9.1	14
November	15	0.93	29	1.99	5.3	25, 26
December	16	0.73	29	2.46	6.4	18, 24

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	14	14	25	—	2	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	91	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	5	5	23	2	2	—
Bakehouses	2	2	14	—	2	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	7	7	20	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	17	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	9	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	30	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	8	—	—	—
Canteens	2	2	4	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	29	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	7	7	3	2	2	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	12	29	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	4	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1961 is 2,950 compared with 2,970 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 13.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 12.50 in 1960 and 13.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 48.78 per 1,000 live births compared with 27.03 in 1960 and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 20.34 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.19 in 1960 and 14.47 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with Nil in 1960 and 0.336 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 5.08 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.03 in 1960 and 3.024 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961, 47 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 14 Whooping Cough; 10 Measles; and 23 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	1	1	2
3 Years	—	1	—	1
4 Years	—	—	—	1
5–9 Years	2	3	3	4
10–14 Years	—	1	—	1
15–24 Years	1	1	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	3	7	5	9

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(P. V. Davies, M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

The supply from the Aber Lake and river intake sources at Afon Ddu and Camarnaint proved adequate in quantity and quality during the year.

The new balancing reservoir (250,000 gallons) at Three Streams, the completion of which in May 1960 was mentioned in my last report, has proved invaluable in maintaining constant supplies to the middle and lower distribution zones of the town.

The chlorination plant has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, daily checks shewing adequate residuals in the extremities of the system. Owing to the extremely low temperature of the water arriving at the plant from Aber Lake, immersion heaters have been provided at the plant to prevent stoppages arising from solidification of chemicals during cold weather.

Sewerage.

The system has functioned without untoward incident throughout the year although the sewers in some areas are overloaded. During the year heavy maintenance repair was effected to the outfall sewer.

Refuse Collection.

This service has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, domestic premises being collected once weekly and business premises twice weekly.

The enclosure of the refuse tip by the tipping of soil from nearby road widening has effectively prevented flotation of refuse by the tides from the confines of the site. Several treatments of insecticide by powder and spray have effectively minimised fly infestation.

Housing.

Two dwellings in the Pen-y-Bryn area were demolished under Demolition Orders previously made by the Council.

Four flats provided by the conversion of existing properties were completed and brought into occupation during the year.

The Council's scheme for the provision of 44 dwellings on the Pendalar extension site was during the year brought to tender stage, the sudden increase in interest charges imposed by Government Policy however made it impossible for the Council to proceed and accordingly the scheme has been shelved until the financial climate is more favourable.

The Council during the year also considered further provision of Council houses and have decided to negotiate for further land on Llannerch Road which is already the subject of outline planning permission. On this site some 40 further dwellings could be provided.

This scheme in common with the Pendalar extension already referred to cannot be proceeded with until the financial position improves.

During the year three dwellings were improved under the provisions for grant aid, two being improved by discretionary grant and one by standard grant.

Private Building.

Private development has commenced on a modest scale, 15 dwellings being completed during the year; other development in hand will mean that this figure will be more than doubled during 1962. The town is ideally situated to receive private development both to provide for retired persons from industrial areas and to relieve the situation which appears to be developing to East and West where available building land is becoming scarce.

Rodent Control.

Several infestations were dealt with during the year and also routine treatments of the river and its surroundings also the refuse tip and other likely sources of infestation. Owing to staff changes one man only remains who has received Ministry instruction and there is some difficulty at times in providing adequate treatment.

Food Surrendered.

During the year 271 lbs. of various foods were surrendered and condemned as being unfit for human consumption, viz., 158 lbs. Tinned Meat; 29 lbs. Tinned Fruit; 42 lbs. Vegetables; 5 lbs. Fish; 3 lbs. Soup; 12 lbs. Tinned Milk; and 22 lbs. loose Meat.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	63	—	—	991	57	—
Number Inspected	54	—	—	980	50	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	Nil	—	—	3*	—	—
Carcases of which some part or argan was condemned	7	—	—	2	1	—
Percentage af the number inspected affected with disease ather than Tuberculasis and Cysticerci	12.9	—	—	.3	2.0	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	Nil	—	—	Nil	Nil	—
Carcases of which same part ar argan was candemned	1	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage af the number inspected affected with Tuberculasis	1.8	—	—	—	2.0	—
Cysticercasis. Carcases af which same part ar argan was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeratian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and tatally candemned	Nil	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes two casualty carcases which are not taken into account in percentage succeeding.

PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Estoblishment	*No. on Register lost year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Doiries ond Milk Distributors ...	2	2	7	—	—	—
Public Sloughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	13	1	1	1
Butchers Shops	5	5	36	1	1	—
Bokehouses	3	4	4	1	1	—
Ice Creom Monufoctories	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cofes, Milk Bors, etc.	16	17	15	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ond Poulterers ...	2	2	7	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	18	19	6	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	6	8	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residentiol Hotels	7	7	1	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residentiol Hotels 10 rooms or over	3	3	—	—	—	—
Food preporing Premises not otherwise specified	7	7	9	—	—	—
Factories	20	20	7	—	—	—
Corovon Sites	5	7	37	2	2	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1961 is 3,770 compared with 3,870 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 14.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 14.73 in 1960 and 14.95 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 37.04 per 1,000 live births compared with 35.09 in 1960, and Nil per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 15.92 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.57 in 1960 and 17.78 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.26 in 1960 and Nil per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.84 in 1960 and 4.12 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961, 72 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; 70 Measles; and 1 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1
1 Year	—	—	4	2
2 Years	—	—	4	5
3 Years	—	—	4	3
4 Years	—	—	6	10
5–9 Years	1	—	13	16
10–14 Years	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	1	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	1	—	33	37

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

(A. Crowther, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

The dry weather of the early Summer of 1961 as in 1960 caused a drop in the amount of water in store in the reservoirs. By mid July when the amount of water was less than half the normal storage capacity a spell of heavy showers over a period of a fortnight transformed the position so that by the end of July the reservoirs were full and remained full for the rest of the year. The Council's Consulting Engineers reported on the practical and financial implications of obtaining an auxiliary supply of water from the Cowlyd Water Board via the distribution mains of Conway Borough and in addition commenced investigation of the practicability of obtaining a supply from Llanfairfechan U.D.C. as an alternative scheme. At the end of the year no positive action had been taken to connect to either Cowlyd Water Board or Llanfairfechan.

Bacteriological examinations were made of the water going into supply after chlorination which were generally satisfactory and on chemical analysis of the water supply was made which was reported as being satisfactory for drinking purposes.

The Council's water supply supplies all properties within the area of the Council except for 12 outlying properties of which the majority are farms, situated at too high an altitude or too remote a distance to be supplied from the Council's mains.

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service continued to operate very smoothly with a regular weekly collection to all properties in the district and a twice weekly collection from licenced caravan sites in July and August. A twice weekly collection of trade refuse was made from shops throughout the Summer but one collection only during the Winter.

In view of the lack of an alternative tipping site it was found necessary to prolong the life of the existing refuse tip by burning all house refuse and all trade refuse at the incinerator and tipping on the refuse tip the residue from the incinerator. The cost of two workmen at the incinerator compared with one attendant at the refuse tip increased the expenditure of disposing all refuse by £600 a year, i.e., a 3d. rate, but the Council consider this was justifiable expenditure in order to dispose of all refuse in a more satisfactory way apart from the necessity to prolong the life of the refuse tip.

Sewerage.

Practically the whole of the district except some of the outlying properties mentioned in the paragraph on water supply are connected to the sewerage system which, as in previous years, requires very little attention other than weekly clearing of silt from the smaller of the two sea out-falls.

Rodent Control.

One Council employee was employed part time on rodent control. The number of complaints received appears to be rather less than a few years ago but I would hesitate to assume that the number of rats in the district are correspondingly less.

Housing.

During the year the Council purchased the two small adjacent sites close to the shopping centre for old people's bungalows and after viewing various types of houses being erected for other Councils, decided to engage 'Gregory Housing' for the erection of bungalows and flats on these two sites.

Planning Permission in principle was obtained for layout of 15 bungalows and 12 flats which was a slight improvement on the original permission which was for a lay-out of 20 bungalows only.

13 new houses were built by private owners during the year which is the greatest number in any one year over the last 10 years. Of this number 10 were built as speculative building by private building contractors and were all purchased before completion. It is hoped that this may be the start of more speculative building by private contractors for which sites totalling over 100 houses have been approved by the Planning Authorities many years ago.

Food Inspection.

The use of the private slaughterhouse dwindled during the year until only sheep were eventually being killed there. The Appointed Day for improvements to be completed was fixed for the 1st January, 1962 but by this date the owner had not commenced the work and a postponement of the Appointed Day was allowed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Caravan Sites.

Site Licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 were issued in respect of four established caravan sites allowing the Site Operators six months in which to provide the toilet accommodation, etc. required on the Licence. At the end of the year when the six months grace had expired only one site had been brought up to the required standard and warnings were given to the other three that the full scale of requirements would have to be complied with before the commencement of the 1962 Season. Despite the Site Licence explicitely defining the number of caravans to be allowed on each field, one Site Operator again was found to be exceeding the number permitted.

In addition to caravans the seasonal influx of tents on fields adjacent to caravan sites or sometimes farm-land, without Site Licences, caused concern and it was necessary at the end of the Season for a number of Licenced and unlicenced operators to be warned that legal proceedings would be taken against them unless the contraventions of the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960, were remedied within a matter of days.

Food Surrendered.

Tinned Fruit	210 lbs.
Tinned Meat	63 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	37 lbs.
Tinned Fish	6 lbs.
Tinned Rice	3 lbs.
Tinned Milk	6 Tall
Tinned Milk	3 Small

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	32	—	—	1700 opprox	23	—
Number Inspected	30	—	—	1600 approx	23	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole corcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcoses of which some port or orgon wos condemned	3	—	—	7	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseose other than Tuberculosis ond Cysticerci	10.0	—	—	0.45	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole corcoses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcoses of which some port or organ wos condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected offected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Corcoses of which some port or orgon wos condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcases submitted to treatment by refrigerotion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generolised ond totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

NANT CONWAY RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	22	22	13	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	10	3	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	41	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	12	—	—	—
Ice Creom Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	16	17	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	9	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	26	26	21	—	—	—
Greengrocers	2	2	3	—	—	—
Conteens	13	13	10	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residentiol Hotels	15	15	10	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foctories	20	20	16	1	1	—
Caravan Sites	6	6	21	4	4	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1961 is 5,940 compared with 6,180 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 12.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 14.40 in 1960 and 12.01 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 13.34 per 1,000 live births compared with 22.47 in 1960 and 27.03 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 18.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.0 in 1960 and 13.31 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.34 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.32 in 1960 and 0.32 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 4.04 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.94 in 1960 and 2.26 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1961, 52 cases of infectious disease were notified, viz., 16 Whooping Cough; 1 Scarlet Fever; and 35 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	—	1	1
1 Year	—	—	6	1	1	1
2 Years	—	1	3	3	1	1
3 Years	—	—	1	—	—	1
4 Years	—	—	—	2	1	3
5–9 Years	—	—	13	3	1	2
10–14 Years	—	—	1	1	1	1
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	1	25	10	6	10

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(C. A. KORTEGAS, M.A.P.H.I.).

WATER SUPPLY

The Council has received the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to a scheme to supply four houses and a farm at Padoc, Ysbyty, and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed early in 1962.

The Council has instructed their Consultant Engineers to prepare schemes for mains water supply to:—

(a) Ochr y Foel, Penmachno, and

(b) Trecastell, Conway.

The water supply of the area, supplied from mains has been satisfactory, both in quality and in quantity throughout the year.

Bacteriological examinations were made during the year as follows:—

(a)	Conway Valley scheme, serving the Parishes of Caerhun, Llanbedr, Henryd and Maenan	Class 1
(b)	Capel Curig	Class 1
(c)	Cwm Penmachno	Class 2
(d)	Dolwyddelen—untreated water	Class 3
	after filtration	Class 1
(e)	Llan Penmachno—untreated water	Class 3
	after chlorination	Class 1
(f)	Trefriw	Class 1
(g)	Ysbyty	Class 3

The water supply from Afon Glasgwm, serving Llan Penmachno has a plumbo-solvent action, and water is treated with sodium silicate.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from public Mains:—

(a) Direct to the house, and

(b) By means of standpipes, is shown in the following tables:—

	Direct	Standpipes
Abbey	7	—
Caerhun	318	1
Capel Curig	58	6
Dolgarrog	67	—
Dolwyddelen	204	—
Henryd	167	—
Llanbedr	87	2
Llanrhychwyn	16	—
Maenan	64	—
Penmachno	250	10
Trefriw	268	—
	—	—
	1,506	19
	—	—

The population supplied is unknown, but is approximately 5,000 and 70 respectively.

HOUSING

Work was commenced during the year on ten houses and six bungalows at Dolgarrog and 14 houses at Ty'nygroes. These houses are being built for general needs.

SEWERAGE

The Sewage disposal arrangements throughout the district are as follows:—

Ysbyty Ifan: Joint scheme with the Hiraethog R.D.C., completion expected early in 1962.

Cwm Penmachno: New sewers and disposal works completed 1953.

Llan Penmachno: This scheme is over 60 years old. The sewers are adequate and in fair condition, but the disposal works allows for settling only.

Dolwyddelen: This scheme was completed about 40 to 50 years ago, and the sewers are in fair condition only. The sewage disposal works is for settling only, and is in low lying ground liable to flooding.

Trefriw: This is an old scheme, and the sewers are in poor condition. The disposal works being similar to the one at Llan Penmachno, and is on land subject to flooding. The effluent discharges into the River Conway, which is tidal at that point.

Dolgarrog: New sewage disposal works were completed during 1961 without filtration, the effluent being discharged into the River Conway, tidal at that point. The existing sewers were extended to serve parts of the village, previously unsewered.

Henryd: New sewers and disposal works completed during 1954.

Groesffordd and Bodidda: There are approximately a dozen houses in this area without proper sewage disposal arrangements, and I consider that the disposal works serving the twelve Council Houses should be enlarged to receive sewage from the above properties.

Iolyn Park: The possibilities of providing sewers and connecting the same to the Henryd disposal works should be investigated. There being approximately 26 houses and a caravan site with 150 caravans in this area.

Roewen: Work commenced during the year of a new sewerage system and disposal works which should be completed early in 1962.

Capel Curig: A scheme was prepared some years ago by consultant Engineers, but owing to the high cost per house the Council decided not to proceed.

Tal-y-Bont, Llanbedr and Castell: Agreement has now been reached with the owner of the land suitable as a site for the disposal works and the consultant Engineers hope to complete preparations of the scheme during 1962.

OGWEN RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors	6	1	1	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	3	3	10	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops / Greengrocers	9	9	36	—	—	—
Canteens	3	3	3	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	2	2	6	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	2	—	—	—
Factories	3	3	9	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	—	2	7	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1961 is 4,550 compared with 4,810 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 12.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 9.35 in 1960 and 12.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 50.85 per 1,000 live births compared with 44.44 in 1960 and 33.89 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were No deaths from Zymotic Diseases. (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate is 16.70 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.42 in 1960 and 17.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.44 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.62 in 1960 and 0.62 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.76 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.91 in 1960 and 2.48 per 1,000 of the population 1959.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1961, 13 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 1 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough; 9 Measles and 2 Pneumonia.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	2	—	—	—
3 Years	—	—	1	1	—	—
4 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—
5–9 Years	1	—	1	2	—	—
10–14 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	5	4	1	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(G. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

The loop main from Sling to Caerhun and the extension to Brynywaen was completed during the year, and the following properties were provided with a piped supply for the first time, as a consequence :—

Farms 5 Dwelling Houses 11

This loop also relieved the low pressures being experienced at certain high level supply areas, particularly part of Penrhos where water was being bought from Bangor Borough. Improved supplies were also provided for Braich Talog, Tregarth; Bryniau Terrace, Mynydd Llandegai, by the laying of new extensions.

A byepass main was laid at Glasinfryn, and a pressure reducing valve installed to cut down the very high pressures previously experienced in the village.

With the exception of about 7 per cent, of the properties in the rural district, all properties are now within the area of supply. The properties outside the limits of supply are those scattered houses in the main situated in places hardly ever likely to realise a mains supply. The Council's programme concerning the provision of a piped water in the rural district is therefore complete, and resulting in the furtherance of clean milk production, the provision of bathrooms, W.C's in existing houses, hitherto without these facilities and finally made possible housing development which amounts to 257 during the last 15 years, built both privately and by the Council.

Adjustments are now being contemplated on the treatment of the Llanllechid Supply and to construction of a new service reservoir with additional treatment plant for the Marchlyn Supply. The existing reservoir is not accessible for most of the year by vehicle, but the location of the new treatment house and reservoir will have a short approach road from the main Mynydd Llandegai-Deiniolen Road.

Due to increased residential development in the Penrhos area, certain small extensions to the system in this area will be necessary.

The following are the bacteriological and chemical reports on samples of water submitted for analysis :—

Bacteriological Reports.

Unfiltered, treated water from Standpipe.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 24 hours 37° C. arebically	8 per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C.	0 per 100ml
Probable number of Bact.coli (type I)	0 per 100ml
Remarks—Ministry of Health Classification :— Class 1 Satisfactory.	

Unfiltered, treated water from tap.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 24 hours 37° C. aerobically	11 per ml
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C	0 per 100ml
Probable number of Bact. coli (type I)	0 per 100ml
Remarks—Ministry of Health Classification :— Class 1 Satisfactory.	

Chemical Report.

Remarks—The Chemical condition of the water is satisfactory and the sample did not contain poisonous metals.

Sewerage.

During the year eight properties were connected to the public sewer and therefore provided with proper means of drainage for the first time.

Many old houses, well built and good enough after improvement, to serve for the next fifty years or more are often situated in delightful sites, but frequently located just beyond the limits of the public sewer. People now, more than ever are seeking these properties in order that they can live in the open country and escape, if they please, from the noise and bustle of the urban areas. Seven houses subsequent to alterations and improvements were served by new septic tanks.

The surveys of the unsewered villages have proceeded very slowly resulting from staff problems experienced by the Council's Consulting Engineers. Unfortunately this delay and the absence of sewerage is causing hardship to propery owners, who are anxious to improve their property with a bathroom, but who are unable to do so because of the too close proximity of other houses to allow the construction of septic tanks.

Other dwellings remain closed and unoccupied, because proposed alterations are held up pending the laying of the sewer.

Rodent Control.

324 visits and revisits to private houses, farms, and Council houses have been made on rodent control.

41 major and 36 minor disinfestations have been dealt with.

A frequent and careful watch has been kept on the refuse tips, and the sewers have been inspected and treated where required.

The rodent operator has worked successfully during the year, and the fact of not having the service shared with Bethesda U.D. Council this year has resulted in improvement, in that the service is entirely at the disposal of the Council.

Caravan Sites.

A new caravan site for a 100 caravans was approved and licensed by the Council. This will satisfy a great demand for holiday accommodation in the area, and the site situated as it is by the Afon Ogwen at the entrance to the beautiful Nant Ffrancon Valley, should prove a valuable centre for the increasing numbers who enjoy a holiday in this environment.

The site is connected to the public sewer. Hot and cold shower baths are available, together with hand wash basins, and a very adequate number of W.C's for males, and females. A laundry is also available, whilst the caravans will be served by a shop and cafe on the site.

Caravans on Unlicensed Sites.

There have been two instances of caravans being stationed on unlicensed sites, and which have caused some embarrassment to both this and the County Council, who are jointly responsible for the implementation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1961. These were cases of people having no other form of accommodation, and who had always lived in caravans. Briefly, the dilemma was caused because they had no where to go and because nobody would have them on their land, in the face of which both Councils were powerless to remove the caravans by compulsory order.

Petroleum Act and Regulations.

Six premises were licensed under the Act.

Refuse Collection.

This was the second year during which refuse has been collected by direct labour, and a functional vehicle employed. Refuse is collected from all parts of the district, and disposed of at one refuse tip, in contrast to two and more tips in previous years. Disposal at one tip does entail additional travelling time, but control is easier, fencing under the Diseases of Animals Acts facilitated, as well as the resulting amenity benefits.

The Regulation Dustbin Scheme was commenced during the year, and many people were provided with proper refuse bins in this way.

Housing.

Number of houses constructed privately — 13

None were constructed by the Council.

Improvement Grants (completed during the year) :—

Discretionary Grants 9

Standard Grants 2

Repairs, including external painting, to the 280 Council houses was carried out by direct labour.

Food Hygiene.

A reasonably good standard of hygiene and cleanliness have been maintained in all food shops and premises.

No premises where food is manufactured are registered under the Food and Drugs Act.

Knackers' Yard.

A new Knackers' Yard was constructed and licensed in June.

Weekly visits were made, and the number of live and moribund animals dealt with during the last six months of the year amounted to :—

Dead Animals	Moribund Animals
192 Dead Cows	164 Cows
44 Shot Cows	5 Horses
125 Calves	41 Calves
4 Ponies	124 Pigs
85 Sheep	2 Bulls
3 Bulls	4 Ponies
53 Pigs	20 Sows
4 Horses	5 Yearlings
24 Sows	25 Bullocks
46 Yearlings	40 Heifers
72 Bullocks	1 Mare
90 Heifers	7 Rams
1 Mare	1 Boar
9 Rams	
14 Boars	

CAERNARVON BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Doiries ond Milk Distributors ...	—	25	15	—	—	—
Public Sloughter Houses	—	1	498	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	153	3	3	—
Bokehouses	9	4	61	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufoctories	4	4	19	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	17	17	61	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	10	10	22	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ond Poulterers ...	3	3	12	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	20	20	56	2	1	—
Greengrocers	8	8	24	1	—	—
Canteens	5	5	6	—	--	—
Licensed Premises including Residentiol Hotels	20	20	46	3	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	2	2	1	—	—	—
Food preporing Premises not otherwise specified	7	2	2	—	—	—
Foctories	61	60	40	—	—	—
Coravon Sites	1	1	10	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1961 is 8,950 compared with 9,200 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 15.31 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 15.87 in 1960 and 14.81 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 29.20 per 1,000 live births compared with 27.39 in 1960 and 22.05 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 14.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.07 in 1960 and 13.28 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.22 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.21 in 1960 and 0.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.79 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.17 in 1960 and 3.27 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

	Scarlet Fever		*Whooping Cough*		*Measles*		*Dysentery*	
Age Group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
1 Year	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
2 Years	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	1
3 Years	—	—	2	1	5	2	3	—
4 Years	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1
5–9 Years	—	—	2	2	12	4	1	2
10–14 Years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 Years	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	1	—	8	4	26	21	9	12

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	1	—	—	—	—
5–14 Years	—	—	—	—	—	2
15–44 Years	1	—	—	—	—	—
45–64 Years	—	—	—	1	—	1
65 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages ...	1	1	—	1	—	3

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5–14 Years	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	1	—
25–44 Years	2	—	—	—
45–64 Years	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	4	—	1	—

. Also 14 Cases Chickenpox; 1 Case Acute Encephalitis were notified during the year.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(R. E. Pritchard, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)

Refuse Collection.

All are aware that not only the nature of refuse is changing but that it is also increasing in volume from year to year and this is especially true of trade refuse. Wrapping paper, non-returnable cartons, etc., make up the major part of trade refuse. This bulky type refuse is difficult to handle. The shop-keeper, etc., probably find it costly to bundle up cartons, paper, etc., into easily handled bundles and consequently we find innumerable small boxes, loose paper, tins, etc., of all sizes loosely dumped on the roadside awaiting collection. This dumping method naturally results in a delay and added collection costs.

A second problem that arises is the refuse collection in the town centre where the bulk of trade refuse is to be found. Broadly speaking refuse collection in the town centre commences at 7-30 a.m. and is not completed until 10-30 to 11 a.m. This means that refuse collection takes place when food shops and cafes are open and a certain amount of contamination by dust is bound to take place. An earlier collection, say completed by 8-30 a.m., would not only remedy this complaint but would relieve to some extent the traffic congestion and possibly reduce the cost of collection especially if all refuse is placed in proper covered bins and all cardboard, etc., made up into reasonable size parcels.

It is appreciated that an earlier collection would cause difficulty to some traders who live out of town but I believe that a re-arranged collection would eventually benefit everyone.

Water Supply.

Weekly samples of the town water taken for bacteriological analysis has proved satisfactory. A total of 200 samples were taken and classified as follows:—

Class 1, 192; Class 2, 2; Class 3, 4; Class 4, 2.

During the period 5th July to 12th October the town's 10 inch main was turned off between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. This was necessary because of a shortage of water due to a very high water consumption in the region of 750,000 gallons per day. It is hoped that the appointment of a new assistant engineer in the Surveyor's Department whose duties will be to concentrate mainly on waste detection with a view to reducing the water consumption to a reasonable level will obviate the need, in future, to curtail the water supply to part of the town for such a long period during the summer months.

Swimming Baths.

During the year two samples of water were taken from the swimming baths, both were satisfactory.

Housing.

Clearance Areas.

On the 31st December only one family remained in the Pool Hill-Pool Side Clearance Area. This family will be housed before the end of January and arrangements are being made for the demolition of the houses before the end of June 1962.

Uxbridge Street: All families have now been re-housed from this area and it is possible that the demolition of the Uxbridge Street houses will follow on after the Pool Hill area.

Crown Street: Eight families have already been re-housed from this area. It appears that some of the remaining tenants are hoping to secure accommodation in the new municipal flats now being built in the town centre.

Abattoir.

The new abattoir erected on the site of the old abattoir was opened on the 5th April, 1961, and had taken approximately fifteen months to build. It is equipped with modern facilities such as chill rooms, deep freeze, adequate hot water supply, a modern office block with a canteen and locker room for the slaughtermen. The animals are housed in light, well ventilated pens supplied with water and all slaughtering is carried out in a humane manner.

The Public Health Committee are making every effort to secure assistance in the abattoir so that a 100 per cent. meat inspection will be carried out.

Meat Inspection.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	2273	111	164	23591	2790	—
Number Inspected	2273	111	164	23591	2790	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	3	8	12	43	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	595	22	3	513	30	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	26.2	27	9.1	2.3	1.3	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	26	—	—	19	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.34	23.4	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Condemned Foodstuffs.

The following foods were condemned as unfilt for human consumption :—

Ham	99 tins	Strawberries	3 tins
Pork	51 tins	Syrup	1 tin
Corned Beef	51 tins	Plums	44 tins
Steak	9 tins	Rhubarb	3 tins
Pilchards	39 tins	Cherries	17 tins
Sardines	5 tins	Coffee	2 tins
Chicken	1 tin	Prunes	5 tins
Tongue	17 tins	Spaghetti	1 tin
Meat Loaf	19 tins	Crab	1 tin
Luncheon Meat	48 tins	Horse Raddish	9 jars
Salmon	23 tins	Jam	10 jars
Tomatoes	20 tins	Red Cabbage	13 jars
Peaches	209 tins	Honey	5 jars
Grapefruit	125 tins	Beetroot	3 jars
Oranges	35 tins	Paste	1 jar
Carrots	4 tins	Pickles	52 jars
Beans	103 tins	Cream	32 jars
Pineapple	87 tins	Vinegar	12 bottles
Soups	63 tins	Fruit Juice	15 bottles
Pears	234 tins	Anchovy Essence	6 bottles
Apricots	57 tins	Suet	23 Packets
Fruit Salad	6 tins	Fish	1 lb.
Peas	109 tins	Sausages	25¼ lb.
Milk	75 tins	Steak and Kidney Pies	4
Rice/Sago	15 tins		

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Stotutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	9	9	5	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privote Sloughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	3	21	—	—	—
Bokehouses	5	5	12	—	—	—
Ice Creom Monufoctories	1	1	12	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	8	8	29	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ond Poulterers ...	1	1	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	35	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	15	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residentiol Hotels	7	7	21	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residentiol Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	30	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	9	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	6	—	—	—
Caravon Sites	2	2	168	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1961 is 1,550 as in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 15.48 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 10.66 in 1960 and 17.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is — per 1,000 live births compared with 6,250 in 1960 and 17.33 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 14.84 per 1,000 of the population compared with 17.33 in 1960 and 13.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.00 in 1960 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.58 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.00 in 1960 and 0.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

	Whooping Cough		*Measles*	
Age Group	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	1	—	—
2 Years	1	—	—	—
3 Years	2	—	—	—
4 Years	—	1	—	1
5–9 Years	—	2	2	1
10–14 Years	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	1	—	1
25 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1	—	1
TOTALS (all ages) ...	3	5	2	4

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—
5–14 Years	—	—
15–44 Years	—	1
45–64 Years	—	—
65 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1
Total (all ages)	—	2

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(S. L. Thomas, M.P.H.A., D.R.I.P.H. (Hons.).

General :

The purchase of a triple mower to cut the open spaces in the town and the grass at the playing fields has considerably eased the man-power shortage and the number of man hours allocated to this work. The deposit of litter is becoming a problem probably caused by the few who thoughtlessly or perhaps lacking public spirit will not walk the few extra yards to a waste paper receptacle.

Water Supplies :

The problem of the shortage of water is still with the town but during this year the Council decided to provide a service reservoir to hold 250,000 gallons situated above and immediately behind the town. This will solve the town's water troubles for years to come. Space has also been reserved for an additional reservoir of the same size should it be required at any time. The requirements of the town vary from 137,000 per day in winter to 220,000 gallons during the season and the system was never designed to deal with the latter figure. The quality of the water remains good.

371 visits were made.

Sewerage :

The work of anchoring down the sewer outfalls against heavy seas has been completed. The extra care of keeping the road gullies free from grit, especially after snow, again proved successful. As the sewers discharge into the sea at low water mark there is constant wear on the pipes by the sea moving the gravel which has the effect of sand-papering the outside of the sewer. A constant watch is kept and pipes are kept ready for replacement.

106 visits were made.

Rodent Control :

Outside the maintenance of Council property only complaints can be dealt with due to shortage of staff and again packed baits were successfully employed to further save time. The sewers remain free of rats but the tip showed a slight increase in the rat population.

Public Conveniences:

The damage to the conveniences still continues but the Council have wisely decided to close two of them during the winter period. The takings show that they are not used but suffer considerable damage. They are still serviced daily; with inspections being made by myself three or four times a week during the holiday season.

187 visits were made.

Housing.

There is very little land on which one can build at Criccieth and only ten dwellings were erected during the year. If the land was made available this figure could be greatly improved upon. No houses were built by the Council.

131 visits were made.

Public Health Acts.

Again as in previous years there was no necessity to serve Formal Notices, all work being carried out by interviewing or telephoning the owners or people responsible. Three premises were disinfected and six occupiers were given disinfectants.

78 visits were made.

Refuse Collection.

Due to the extra houses parking grounds and camps more time has to be allocated to the collection of refuse, but in the season when the hotels and boarding houses receive extra collections, the caravan site and refuse receptacles on the different parking grounds and laybys' are extra loads, overtime has to be worked. Added to this problem is the removal of the cut grass from the open spaces to be carried by the same vehicle. Extra land has been secured by arrangement for tipping.

20 visits were made.

Open Spaces.

As previously stated the purchase of a triple mower has eased the open spaces situation and extra time can be allocated to the cultivation of next year's plants, the fertilisation of existing beds and the improving of new plots laid out the previous year. The Council's bowling green has been greatly improved and the work continues.

230 visits were made.

Food Premises.

The already high standard of food hygiene was maintained in the hotels and retail shops and I have again received the full co-operation of all the people involved.

84 visits were made.

Caravans .

The Council has only two sites within its boundaries, one for 51 caravans and one for eight. By negotiation the larger site has provided the amenities as required under the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960.

A new danger is the uncontrolled spread of camps on any piece of available land, mainly of the 'one night' type with no thought for other people leaving litter behind them and carrying no type of sanitation. It is impossible to supervise them, in fact, it is impossible to know where the next lot of camps will appear. Only by consultations with the owners of ground has further uncontrolled camping been prevented from spreading.

168 visits were made.

Condemned Food .

1 tin of Corned Beef	108 tins of Grapefruit
10 tins of Ham	8 tins of Oranges
11 tins of Ox Tongue	11 tins of Grapefruit Juice
15 jars of Crab	56 tins of Pears
23 tins of Salmon	62 tins of Peaches
2 tins of Lobster	13 tins of Apricots
8 tins of Evaporated Milk	5 tins of Fruit Cocktails
15½ lbs. Butter	15 tins of Tomatoes
28 lbs Veal	84 Peaches

80 lbs. Pears

PWLLHELI BOROUGH

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	5	5	10	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	1	1	404	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	9	8	22	—	—	—
Bakehouses	8	8	16	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	1	1	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	19	17	22	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	10	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	16	16	25	—	—	—
Greengrocers	8	8	12	1	1	—
Canteens	7	7	7	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	12	11	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	5	5	3	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	3	—	—	—
Factories	33	33	25	3	3	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	9	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1961 is 3,620 compareed with 3,670 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 16.30 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 17.16 in 1960 and 11.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 33.90 per 1,000 live births compared with — in 1960 and — per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 25.41 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.95 in 1960 and 18 21 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.0 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.0 in 1960 and 0.82 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 2.76 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.18 in 1960 and 4.35 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year:—

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1	—	4
1 Year	—	—	—	—	4	7
2 Years	—	—	—	1	5	8
3 Years	—	—	—	—	11	8
4 Years	—	—	—	—	9	8
5–9 Years	—	1	1	1	35	32
10–14 Years	—	—	—	—	1	2
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	1	5
Totals	—	1	1	3	66	75

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—
5–14 Years	—	—
15–44 Years	—	—
45–64 Years	—	—
65 and Over	—	2
Age Unknown	—	—
Total (all ages)	—	2

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5–14 Years	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—
25–44 Years	1	—	—	2
45–64 Years	—	1	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	1	1	—	2

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(Ernest Jones, M.P.H.I.A.).

Water Supply:

		Source	Treatment
Murcwymp	...	Springs	Chlorination
Cwm Ceiliog	...	Upland Surface	do.

No restrictions on the use of water was imposed during the year and the Borough and surrounding areas had an uninterrupted supply.

Approximately 600 yards of the old 2 inch main from Abererch Bridge to Hendre Drive was replaced by a new 3 inch main.

No other major improvements were carried out.

Two samples of water were taken for Bacteriological Examination, both of which were satisfactory.

Sewerage.

The completion of the plans for Stage I of the new Sewerage Scheme, viz., the construction of pumping stations at Tocyn Brwyn and at the junction of Lon Cob Bach and Cardiff Road have been completed and are ready to go out to tender. It is hoped that the work will be commenced at the beginning of the new financial year.

Refuse Collection.

There is no change in this service from previous years but the amount of refuse collected is increasing annually especially in bulk. The Council has not yet decided whether to utilize the Lon Cob Bach fields as the new site for the controlled tip and for the reclamation of the land for a park or playing fields.

The present tip at Riverside is practically filled up and an alternative site will have to be found within the next 12 months.

Public Conveniences.

There are now five public conveniences in the town all of which are well maintained but it is regrettable that some persons will insist on misusing them by causing malicious damage thus causing unnecessary inconvenience to other users.

Rodent Control.

This service has been maintained as in the past and all the town sewers were treated during the year.

Caravan Sites:

The three sites in the Borough are well maintained.

Housing.

No new Council Houses were built during the year. The Council purchased three old cottages in Sand Street which they are going to demolish and build a block of three flats on the site.

The plans of these are ready and it is hoped that building work will be commenced early in the New Year.

They have also been in communication with Messrs. Homeville Co. Ltd., and Messrs. Gregory Housing Ltd., with a view to build over a 100 houses which includes flats and maisonettes at Ffordd Mela and Morfa'r Garreg. Forty of these will replace the temporary aluminium bungalows which are in a bad state.

Four Discretionary Grants were approved during the year.

Three Batley garages were erected by direct labour.

All housing maintenance is carried out by direct labour.

Three new houses were built by private enterprise.

Plans have been approved for 10 bungalows on the Erwenni Estate, Ala Road. Pwllheli. This estate will be built by private enterprise.

Meat Inspection.

There was another increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year. Further repairs and improvements were carried out to the Abattoir.

Meat Inspection was maintained as in previous years and 404 visits were made to the Abattoir. Every effort is made to maintain a full meat inspection service and the local Veterinary Surgeon is called in when I am away on holiday.

Ice Cream.

Seven samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year all of which were satisfactory.

Food Inspection.

Progress is being maintained in modernising food premises, three shops were fully modernised and work is in progress on another shop to convert it into a self-service shop.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Meat	138 tins
Fruit	363 tins
Vegetables	85 tins
Fish	13 tins
Soup	6 tins
Orange Juice	4 tins
Rice	10 tins
Evaporated Milk	19 tins
Cream	4 tins
Spaghetti	1 tin
Piccalilli	3 Jars
Jam	3 Jars
Marshmallows	50 lbs.
Pies	12 lbs.
Total Weight	1149½ lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	976	2	7	8080	1357	—
Number Inspected	976	2	7	8080	1357	—
All diseases except Tuberculasis and Cysticerci. Whale carcases candemned	—	—	1	2	1	—
Carcases af which same part ar argan was condemned	51	—	1	8	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease ather than Tuberculasis and Cysticerci	5.8	—	28.5	.12	.22	—
Tuberculasis anly. Whale carcases candemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases af which same part or organ was candemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage af the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.14	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases af which some part ar argan was candemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeratian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and tatally candemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned—Total Weight 955½ lbs.

Weight of Meat Condemned due to Tuberculosis 29 lbs.

Weight of Meat Condemned due to other disease 928½ lbs.

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Estoblishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Doiries ond Milk Distributors ...	Coernorvonshire County Council					
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	301	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	7	7	10	—	—	—
Bokehouses	6	6	9	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	2	2	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bors, etc.	15	16	17	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	4	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ond Poulterers ...	2	2	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	21	22	26	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	11	—	—	—
Conteens	2	2	2	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residentiol Hotels	8	8	13	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residentiol Hotels 10 rooms or over	1	1	1	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foctories	33	33	21	—	—	—
Coravon Sites	19	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1961 is 3,890 compared with 3,830 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 14.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 16.71 in 1960 and 14.92 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 0.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.51 in 1960 and 35.08 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 14.91 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.97 in 1960 and 13.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.26 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.25 in 1960 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.34 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.13 in 1960 and 1.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year :—

Age Group	*Measles*	
	M	*F*
Under 1 Year	1	—
1 Year	6	3
2 Years	6	5
3 Years	2	9
4 Years	8	8
5–9 Years	8	20
10–14 Years	23	1
15–24 Years	2	—
25 and Over	—	2
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	56	48

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia	
	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	—
5–14 Years	—	—
15–44 Years	—	—
45–64 Years	—	—
65 and Over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	1	—

5 cases of Chickenpox were also notified.

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	1	—
5–14 Years	—	—	—	—
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—
25–44 Years	—	—	1	—
45–64 Years	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	—	—	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	—	—	3	—

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. Todd, M.S.I.A.)

Meat Inspection.

Quantities of Condemned Food.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed (if known)	676	7	9	10,196	964	—
Number Inspected	640	7	9	9,211	907	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	1	—	1	14	18	—
Carcases of which some port or orgon wos condemned	150	—	—	107	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseose other than Tuberculosis ond Cysticerci	23.4	—	11.11	1.31	2.09	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole corcoses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some port or orgon wos condemned	—	—	—	—	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected offected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.65	—
Cysticercosis. Corcases of which some port or organ wos condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corcases submitted to treotment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generolised ond totolly condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Water Supply.

The District is supplied by the Portmadoc Waterworks Company, a private water undertaker, mainly from Llyn Tecwyn Isaf, a reservoir in Merionethshire and partly by bulk purchase from the Cwmystradllyn source of the Lleyn Rural District Council.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity except at a few points in the Morfa Bychan area, particularly on high ground, where at periods of peak demand it has been found necessary to rely on storage cisterns. These periods occur during the early part of the day at the peak of the holiday season.

Samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis are taken by the water undertakers.

The water from the main source of supply is subjected to Chlorination, the degree of Plumbo solvency is too slight to merit any control measures.

The number of dwelling houses in the district is 1,410 and there are 3,820 persons supplied from the mains.

(a) direct to the houses.

(b) Caravans only by stand pipes.

Housing.

Housing development in the Urban District was confined to the work of private developers and applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants were received and approved.

Sewerage.

Sewer reconstruction works were carried out in Madoc Street West and at the rear of New Street and Chapel Street which will improve the foul sewerage system and reduce the volume of storm water handled by the pumping station.

The Borthygest outfall was not however commenced during the period covered by this report.

A major task was created at the Portmadoc sewage works when the sludge digestion tank outlet became blocked with sand. The tanks were emptied by means of a mechanical grab and the opportunity was taken to carry out extension works of repair and maintenance in various parts of the sewage works.

The Council requested their Consulting Engineers to prepare a sewerage scheme in respect of Glanmorfa Terrace, Tremadoc and it is hoped that this work will commence during the coming year.

The Morfa Bychan area continues to be served by small private disposal units which are proving adequate at the present time.

Public Cleansing.

Rodent Control.

The Council's part-time Rodent Operator dealt satisfactorily with infestations during the past year, but treatments of the Council's sewers might prevent complaints arising.

Public Conveniences.

Three new public conveniences were erected at suitable points on the beach at Morfa Bychan in readiness for the coming season.

Caravans.

Works of improvement to the caravan sites are continuing but much remains to be done before conditions reach the standard desired.

A few applications for new sites have been received and a small number of applications to increase the density of existing sites.

Meat Inspection.

Detailed proposals for the reconstruction of the Portmadoc Slaughterhouse were received from the Portmadoc Slaughterhouse Company and approved after site meetings with the Architect, owner and the Regional and Divisional Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Slaughterhouse closed on the 31st December, 1961 to permit the necessary works to be carried out.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	*No. on Register last year*	*No. on Register*	*No. of visits or Insp'tions*	*No. of premises found Defective*	*No. of Informal Notices*	*No. of Statutory Notices*
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	11	11	17	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	1	1	121	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	23	23	37	3	3	—
Bakehouses	20	20	28	2	2	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	94	98	125	4	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	21	21	15	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	52	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	4	60	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	72	72	109	—	—	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	6	6	10	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	32	32	14	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	11	11	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	10	10	65	4	4	—
Factories	84	84	31	6	6	—
Caravan Sites	3	6	25	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1961 is 21,210 compared with 22,160 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 14.05 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 14.66 in 1960 and 12.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 36.91 per 1,000 live births compared with 30.76 in 1960 and 25.00 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were 2 deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 15.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.94 in 1960 and 14.64 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.33 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.41 in 1960 and 0.49 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.33 in 1960 and 2.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year :—

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Meosles	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	1	2	6
1 Year	—	—	—	—	4	5
2 Years	—	—	1	—	8	5
3 Years	—	—	—	1	10	8
4 Years	—	—	—	—	10	11
5–9 Years	3	2	3	2	47	38
10–14 Years	1	—	1	3	6	11
15–24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	—	—	1	1	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	4	6
TOTAL (all ages) ...	4	2	6	8	92	91

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5–14 Years	—	—	—	—
15–44 Years	—	—	1	—
45–64 Years	2	—	—	1
65 and Over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (all ages) ...	2	—	1	1

3 cases Chickenpox and 1 case Puerperal Pyrexia were also notified.

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	—	—	—
5–14 Years	—	1	—	—
15–24 Years	2	—	—	—
25–44 Years	4	1	—	1
45–64 Years	9	1	—	—
65 and Over	6	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	22	3	—	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. F. Harford, M.A.P.H.I.).

The Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mr. J. Closs-Parry, the Chief Public Health Inspector has been indisposed since the beginning of the year, and in July he retired after 40 years' loyal service with the Council. For a period during his career he held the joint appointment of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, and was responsible for many schemes of water supply and sewerage.

Housing.

With the exception of 18 houses at Bontnewydd, the Council's housing programme is at a standstill, but the Council is prepared to continue building provided that the houses are let at the economic rent. Sixteen of the houses mentioned above have been let at the economic rent, which is substantially higher than the subsidised rent. It was surprising to note the heavy demand for these houses in spite of this. It is doubtful, however, whether this demand would be existing in the remoter villages. Six of these houses were let to Key Workers of Messrs. Ferodo, Ltd., who have established a large factory in the district and which has assisted in relieving a serious unemployment problem which has been a burden for many years.

The total number of houses now owned by the Council is 1,334, 35 of these were vacated during the year and re-let.

The Council continues to encourage improvement grants and every assistance is given to the applicants. Seventy-four discretionary grants and 50 standard grants were approved during the year.

Twenty-five Individual Unfit Houses were closed in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair in accordance with the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, were received from three householders. An undertaking to carry out the necessary repairs was received from one Landlord.

Sewerage.

There are four major schemes of sewerage proposed for the district.

(a) LLANBERIS. The third and final stage of the scheme to enlarge the existing treatment works and to include the remainder of the village into the scheme is awaiting the Minister's approval. This would eliminate the discharge of crude sewage into Padarn Lake.

(b) LLANWNDA & LLANDWROG. This scheme is proposed since a number of years, and is urgently required to provide sewers for the first time in parts of the district and to eliminate serious public health nuisances.

(c) DYFFRYN NANTLLE. The Consulting Engineer has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of villages in the valley. Again there is urgent need for such a scheme.

(d) DEINIOLEN, PENISARWAEN & BRYNREFAIL. Details of the number of properties, population, etc., has been given to the Consulting Engineer to assist him to prepare a comprehensive scheme for this part of the district.

Water Supply.

The District is supplied with water from 28 different sources, as follows :—

Cwm Dulyn	Untreated
Clynnog	Chlorinated
Gyrn Goch	Chlorinated
Seler Ddu	Intercommunicating system
Brynaerau	Chlorinated
Ffynnon Wen	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Bicell	Chlorinated and Lime treated
Mynydd Mawr	Intercommunicating system
Gors y Dafarn	Chlorinated
Rhosgadfan	
Nantlle	Untreated
Caeathro	Chlorinated
Waenfawr	Chlorinated
Betws Garmon	Untreated
Rhyd-ddu	Untreated
Beddgelert	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nantmor	Untreated
Marchlyn	Intercommunicating system
Tanycoed	Filtered and Chlorinated
Llanberis	Filtered and Chlorinated
Nant Peris	Chlorinated
Rhiwlas	Chlorinated
Dinorwic	Untreated
Pantglas	Untreated
Capel Ucha	Untreated
Ceunant	Chlorinated
Nantgwynant	Untreated

Forty-seven samples were taken for Bacteriological Examinations, four were found to be unsatisfactory and works to remedy the fault in each case was undertaken.

The Council applied for and were granted a Water Order to extract water from the Seiont River to supply the Factory erected for Messrs. Ferodo, Ltd., and the work was speedily commenced. Advantage of this scheme was taken to supply water to a number of houses on the Bangor Road which depended upon wells. This scheme has been so designed that it will be incorporated in the Consulting Engineer's Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme, a preliminary report of which has been received.

Public Cleansing.

A weekly collection of household refuse is being maintained and a considerable number of properties are being continually added to the service.

The Council employs two Dennis Paxits and one Dennis Sideloader for the work, which includes the collection of litter from lay-by's of the Snowdonia National Park highways. This work increases annually in proportion to the tourist traffic.

The Sideloader is now an old vehicle, and it is proposed to purchase a new vehicle as a replacement during the coming year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

An additional three sites were licensed during the year with conditions imposed in accordance with the Model Standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Rodent Control.

A full time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council.
Inspections carried out during the year included :—

273 Council Properties.
1,393 Private Dwellings.
421 Business Premises.
762 Farms.

As a result of these inspections 422 properties were found to have minor infestations; 398 properties were treated by the Council.

Meat and Food.

FOOD PREMISES (Part 1).

Food Premises in general :—

Meat Purveyors	23
Confectioners and Bakers	20
Cafes and Restaurants	21
Hotels	43
	107

FOOD PREMISES (Part 2).

Registered Food Premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955).

(a) Ice Cream, Sale and Manufacture	94
(b) Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	10
(c) Registered Dairies, or Milk Distributors	11
	115

Condemned Food.

Condemned food is disposed of at the Council's Controlled tip under the supervision of the Council's Employee.

The following are the particulars of food condemned :—

BLOWN, PIERCED OR DAMAGED TINS.

36 tins of Fruit Juices	42 lbs.
94 tins of Fruit	116 lbs.
112 tins of Soup	109 lbs.
79 tins of Boiled Ham	592 lbs.
24 tins of Luncheon Meat	20 lbs.
86 jars of Potted Meat	24 lbs.
29 tins of Corned Beef	98 lbs.
42 tins of Pilchards	32 lbs.

DECOMPOSITION AND BONE TAINT.

Cod Fillets	112 lbs.
Bacon	128 lbs.
Beef	36 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned — 1,309 lbs.

Slaughter Houses Act, 1958.

The Council submitted the Slaughter House Report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and was accepted. The Minister's appointed the 1st of April, 1961 as the day from which all slaughter houses in the area must comply witih the construction regulations.

Meat Inspection.

Every effort is made to give 100 per cent. meat inspection at the Bacon Factory, Port Dinorwic and the following statistics show the extent of the work involved :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed	—	—	—	—	4863	—
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	4863	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	7	—
Carcases of which some part ar organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	.145	—
Tuberculasis only. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part ar argan was condemned	—	—	—	—	57	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.171	—
Cysticercasis. Carcases of which some part ar organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned — 2,793 lbs.

Weight of meat condemned :—

(a) Due to Tuberculosis 1,509 lbs.
(b) Due to other Diseases 1,284 lbs.
(c) Total weight of meat and other food condemned ... 4,102 lbs.

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Insp'tions	No. of premises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	2	2	7	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses	3	3	8	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	16	16	11	1	1	—
Bakehouses	10	10	9	1	1	—
Ice Cream Manufactories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	37	38	16	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	2	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	200	200	21	2	2	—
Greengrocers						
Canteens	5	5	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	33	33	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	27	30	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	2	2	3	—	—	—
Factories	67	67	32	6	6	—
Caravan Sites	47	62	21	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for 1961 is 16,290 compared with 16,770 in 1960.

The Birth Rate is 13.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1961 compared with 12.82 in 1960 and 12.44 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 37.56 per 1,000 live births compared with 9.30 in 1960 and 38.28 per 1,000 live births in 1959.

There were 3 deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The General Death Rate is 16.14 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.38 in 1960 and 13.75 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis is 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.11 in 1960 and 0.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 3.44 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.80 in 1960 and 2.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1959.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year :—

Age Group	*Whooping Cough*		*Measles*	
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*
Under 1 Year	2	—	1	4
1 Year	—	2	13	7
2 Years	—	—	11	11
3 Years	3	2	18	15
4 Years	3	—	10	21
5–9 Years	13	12	89	92
10–14 Years	2	3	41	45
15–24 Years	—	—	5	6
25 and Over	—	3	4	—
Age Unknown	—	—	14	12
TOTALS (all ages) ...	23	22	206	213

Age Group	Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—	1	—
5–14 Years	—	—	—	—	15	—
15–44 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–64 Years	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and Over	1	—	—	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	1	—	1	1	16	—

79 cases of Chickenpox were also notified.

Age Group	Tuberculosis			
	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—
5–14 Years	—	1	—	1
15–24 Years	—	1	—	—
25–44 Years	2	—	—	—
45–64 Years	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	3	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages) ...	5	3	—	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

(E. E. Roberts, C.R.S.H. — C. Jones, C.R.S.H.)

Housing.

No new Council houses were built during the year to relieve the unfortunate circumstances of the numerous families that are either without a house or living in substandard dwellings. The Council did consider their responsibility in this direction but after serious discussions it was decided not to proceed at present.

It is gratifying to note that during the year very many enquiries were made regarding improvement grants and the Council approved 19 discretionary grants 81 standard grants. Most grant applications are confined to owner occupiers and the tenanted houses derive very little benefit from grant aid.

We feel that the time has come for the Ministry to consider some similar grant scheme to those families who desire, but cannot afford without some assistance, to build their own homes, as this would greatly assist the Local Authority's housing problems.

Sewerage.

Having finally completed the comprehensive Cwmystradllyn water supply scheme which now serves the entire area, the Council have now embarked upon a progressive Sewerage programme. Two firms of Consulting Engineers have been given instructions to prepare new sewerage schemes for several villages and extensions and improvements to existing schemes.

Development Control and Building Byelaws.

This work is undertaken as an additional duty by the Public Health Department. It involves much work in advising applicants and investigating proposals both in the office and on site. Inspection of building work in progress is done as far as other duties permit.

Refuse Collection.

The Council continue to collect refuse by private Contractors. The only progress that has been achieved in relation to this service is that the number of Contractors have been reduced to four and the number of tipping sites to two, from the time when the Council used to employ as many as twelve private Contractors and maintained as many tipping sites.

Caravan Sites.

The ever-increasing popularity of the Lleyn Peninsula is emphasised by the mushroom growth of camping and caravan sites, which poses a problem that the Council can no longer afford to ignore if they wish to preserve the natural beauty and tranquility of their area. Caravanning and camping is a modern form of holiday which has come to stay and is rapidly increasing, and the attraction of the Lleyn area is firmly established.

Despite the fact that the Council are endeavouring to ensure orderliness and control by licensing existing and suitable new sites their efforts are belittled by the overwhelming spread of unauthorised sites which the Council have hitherto failed to control, owing to the absence of a co-ordinated policy between the County Council and the Local Authority together with inadequate staff. The Lleyn Council have invited the County Council to share the cost of an Enforcement Officer in an attempt to secure some control of the caravan problem.

The number of complaints received by the Department from both residents and visitors to the area indicates the general feeling of dissatisfaction amongst ratepayers regarding the complacency of the authorities involved. It is regrettable that the Council did not take heed of the warning given by the Department in the Annual Report for the year 1954, quote: "of more concern to the Council are the unlicensed sites which appear in increasing numbers and it is felt that statutory action in co-operation with the Planning Authority will have to be taken to check this tide of unauthorised development." The position today is much more serious. The pirate caravan and camping site operator thrives without having to provide any amenities or to comply with any conditions of consent.

Public Swimming Pools.

There are no Local Authority owned Public swimming baths in the district, but there are two swimming baths at Butlin's Holiday Camp, which are well maintained.

Water Supply.

The whole district is served with an adequate and wholesome supply of water by the recently completed Cwmystradllyn water supply scheme. Water samples are taken regularly by the Council's Engineering Department.